

Canadian Life *and* Resources

F
5000
C275
v. 5
no. 6



NICOLITE VEIN AT COBALT.

JUNE 1907
Vol. V. New Series No. 6

"The Nineteenth Century was the century of the United States;
the Twentieth Century will be Canada's century."

Ten Cents a Copy
\$1.00 a Year

The Cobalt Mining Camp

RESOURCES PUBLISHING CO., Limited,

Publishers

MONTREAL, CANADA

1907

Benefits that Accrue to Settlers in The Canadian West

Canada welcomes every industrious settler.

The Canadian West is the farmer's paradise.

Prosperity follows settlement in Western Canada.

The Canadian West is the wheat-grower for the nations.

Free homesteads for free men who are willing to work.

More than half a million settlers have started prosperous homes in the Canadian West.

"The Twentieth Century is Canada's Century."

The growing West of Canada is a young man's country.

The railway facilities are good and are getting better every day.

There is a good market all over for every kind of produce.

In ten years the bulk of Canada's population will be West of the Great Lakes.—*Hon. Thomas Greenway.*

IN the year 1906 more than 150,000 people flocked to the fertile plains of the Canadian West—about 50,000 of them from the agricultural areas of the United States—and thus demonstrated that the Western portion of the Dominion of Canada is the farmer's paradise.

In the past few years the development of Winter wheat in the new Provinces has been marvellous, and it has been shown, conclusively, that land that formerly was relegated to ranching is now the prime area for the raising of Winter wheat that yields 30 to 50 bushels to the acre and 66 pounds to the bushel.

160 ACRES FREE

Are offered by the Government of Canada to every able-bodied man, over 18 years of age, who is willing to take upon himself the duties of settlement.

Information and advice can be freely obtained from the following :

SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION, 11-12 Charing Cross, LONDON, W.C.

Western Development

Under this heading will be found particulars of improved and unimproved farms for sale and virgin lands, together with the announcements of Municipalities and Boards of Trade. Further information regarding any advertisement can be obtained from our Bureau of Information.

BUY LAND

On the Main Line of the
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

I have improved and wild farms from TEN to TWENTY dollars per acre. Write me for information.

R. H. STREET

Box 55 ESTERHAZY, Sask.

WESTERN MANITOBA

Improved Farms, \$12 to \$40

Wild Lands and
Grazing Lands, \$8 to \$10

Low Freight Rates—Why go further West and each year pay extra freight rates on all you buy and on all you have to sell.

R. H. HOCKIN

Notary Public

Secretary-Treasurer
Municipality of Sifton

Oak Lake, Man.

TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale a first-class timber limit of FOUR LICENSES—2,560 acres. Will cut 50,000,000 feet B.M. high quality CEDAR, some Hemlock. Twenty-five miles from VANCOUVER, on water-front. For quick sale will take \$15.00 per acre. Wire quick if you want it.

A. A. CUNNINGS

P. O. Box 102

ROSTHERN, Sask.

WILD AND IMPROVED LANDS IN THE FAMOUS

Hanley Plains, Saskatchewan

For pamphlet giving complete information write

T. O. HAMRE

P.O. Box 45

HANLEY, Saskatchewan

Abernethy Saskatchewan

The most successful, most prosperous and most influential district in Canada's West. Investigate fully, and when you buy your Western home you will be one of us. No boom prices, just actual land values. That's all. Full particulars, maps, pamphlets, price lists, etc., forwarded on application.

**BEWELL &
BEWELL**

Real Estate Brokers and
Financial Agents

Abernethy, Sask.

Edmonton, Alberta

**Canada's Most Progressive and
Rapidly Developing City**

Thousands of dollars are being made daily in Real Estate and Coal Lands adjacent to the city. We are offering some splendid opportunities in Business Blocks, Warehouse Sites, Residential Property and

COAL LANDS

We have several hundred acres of developed Coal Lands adjoining the city limits. Send for our list of Farm Lands.

Buy Now! Don't Delay! Wire! Write!

Magrath, Hart & Co.,

Edmonton, Alberta

Sunny Southern Alberta

**The Colorado
of Canada**



ATTRACTIONS

Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railway facilities, cheap fuel, etc., etc., etc.

The Alberta Railway

Has 500,000 acres choice FALL and WINTER WHEAT LANDS for sale. These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance North of the Montana boundary and at the East base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE

\$7.50 to \$8.00 per acre near railway.

\$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre back from railway.

In blocks of 5,000 acres and over a special price of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per acre is given.

TERMS—Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash. Wholesale (5,000 acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual instalments. Interest at 6 per cent.

For maps, printed matter and other information, address

C. A. MAGRATH,

Land Commissioner,
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Or,

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTE.—In 1905 the first car of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12.

Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt Mining Co., Limited

Incorporated under the Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act.

Capitalization, - \$2,000,000

Divided into 2,000,000 shares of \$1.00 each. 200,000 Shares in the Treasury for development purposes.

**HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL**

Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt Mining Co., Limited

Incorporated under the Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act.

Capitalization, - \$3,000,000

Divided into 3,000,000 shares of \$1.00 each. 500,000 Shares in the Treasury for development purposes.

**Head Office of the Company
171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL**

Kerr Lake Mining Co. Limited

(JACOBS MINE)

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

Capitalization, - \$3,000,000

Divided into 600,000 shares of par value \$5.00 each.

**Head Office, 1402 Broadway, New York, and
171 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.**

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Kerr Lake Mining Co., Limited (Jacobs Mine)

The Seventh quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, together with the extra bonus of 1 per cent, making in all 3 per cent, will be paid on July 1st, 1907, to all shareholders on record at the close of business on the 22nd of June, 1907.

J. A. JACOBS

Secretary-Treasurer.

Bankers Trust Co., Transfer Agents, New York City.
Equitable Trust Co., Registrars, New York City.

THE PUBLIC AT LAST GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN THE FAMOUS KERR LAKE

Silver veins were struck almost every few feet when boring down through the property—no less than 10 rich veins being struck in a distance of 216 feet.

The Kerr Lake Crown Reserve, Limited, are owners of 22 acres in Coleman Township, District of Nipissing, Ontario. The property was purchased from the Crown—title is absolutely clear and free from all encumbrances.

The property is fully paid for—a royalty of ten per cent on all ores produced being reserved by the Government.

There is considerable banded slate in the property, which facilitates mining and keeps operating expenses down to a minimum.

The prospects of your company are exceedingly bright.

E. K. ROCHE,
Mining Engineer

**The property is composed of
a network of veins.**

E. K. ROCHE,
Government Mining Engineer
in Charge of Operations.

The shares are \$1.00 each, par value. For a very limited period this famous stock is offered at the very low price of 50 cents per share—it is impossible for any one to buy for less. As the allotment for public subscription is limited do not fail to wire your order at once and confirm same by letter with marked cheque—Company's certificates duly signed by the Company officers for this purpose will be forwarded promptly on receipt of marked cheque or draft.

All subscriptions not necessarily accepted.

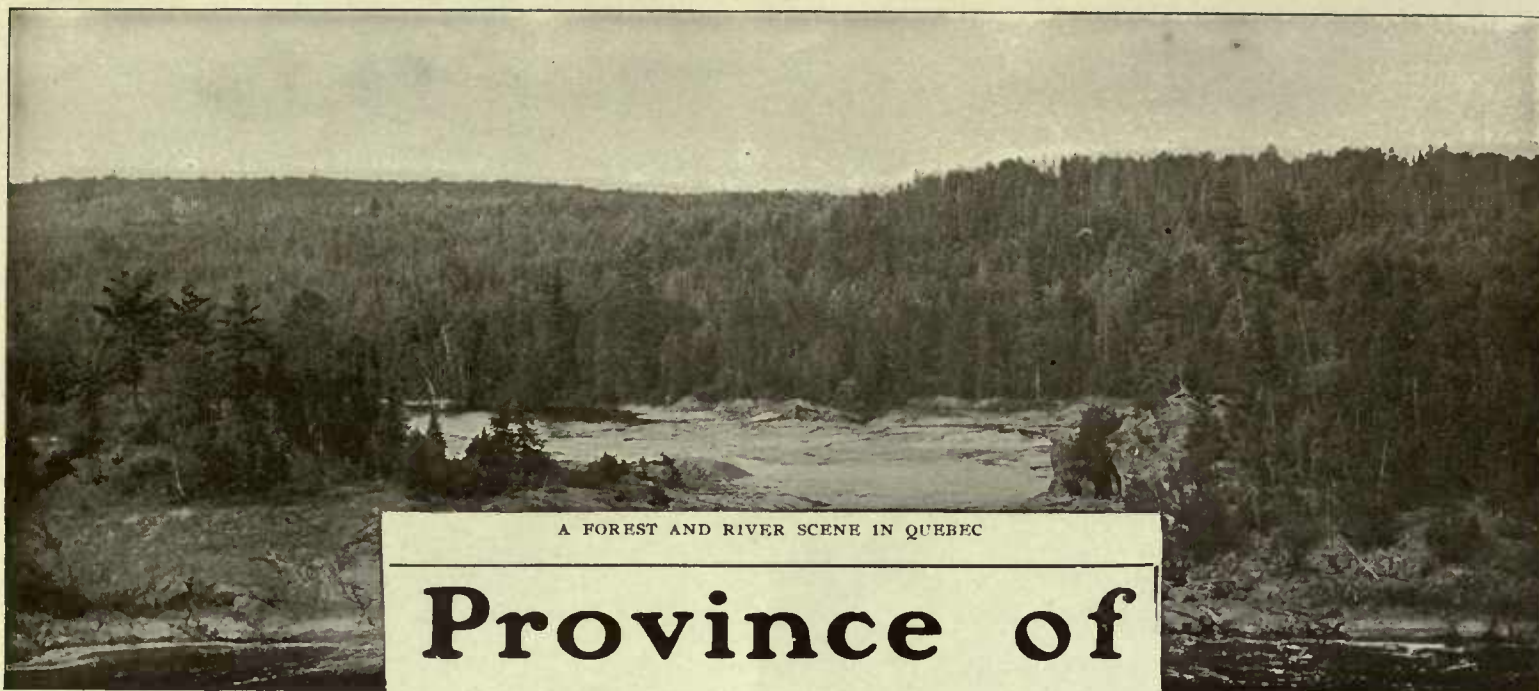
Subscriptions filled only as received, until this limited allotment is exhausted.

Telegraphic, Telephone or letter orders entered in order as received at the office of the Fiscal Agents for the Company.

FOWLER, ROSS & CO., Fiscal Agents

National Trust Building, 151 St. James St., Montreal.

Long Distance Telephone Main 2580



A FOREST AND RIVER SCENE IN QUEBEC

Province of Quebec



Timber Lands

OF THE PROVINCE
COVER OVER

225,000 Square
Miles

Limits to be offered at auction in 1906. Location and areas to be had on application. The attention of Paper Manufacturers and Wood Workers is called to the facilities for manufacturing to be had in the province.

Water Powers

FOR SALE

Forty-three powers have been surveyed during the last two years. Power available ranges from 500 to 100,000 horse-power. Send for maps and other particulars.

Fish and Game

SALMON	MOOSE
TROUT	CARIBOU
OUANANICHE	DEER
MASKINONGE	ETC.

Hunting territories (not over 400 square miles to one person) can be secured at from \$1.00 per square mile a year.

For location of hunting and fishing districts apply to this department.

Crown Lands

FOR SETTLEMENT

OVER 7,000,000 ACRES HAVE
BEEN SURVEYED AND
DIVIDED INTO

FARMS

PRICE FROM 20 CENTS TO 40
CENTS PER ACRE

ACCORDING TO DISTRICT

For further information apply to
this Department.

Minerals

The attention of Miners and Capitalists in the United States and Europe is invited to the mineral territory open for investment in the province.

GOLD
SILVER
COPPER
IRON
ASBESTOS
MICA
PLUMBAGO
CHROMIC IRON
GALENA, Etc.

Ornamental and structural materials in abundant variety. The Mining Law gives absolute security of title, and has been specially framed for the encouragement of mining.

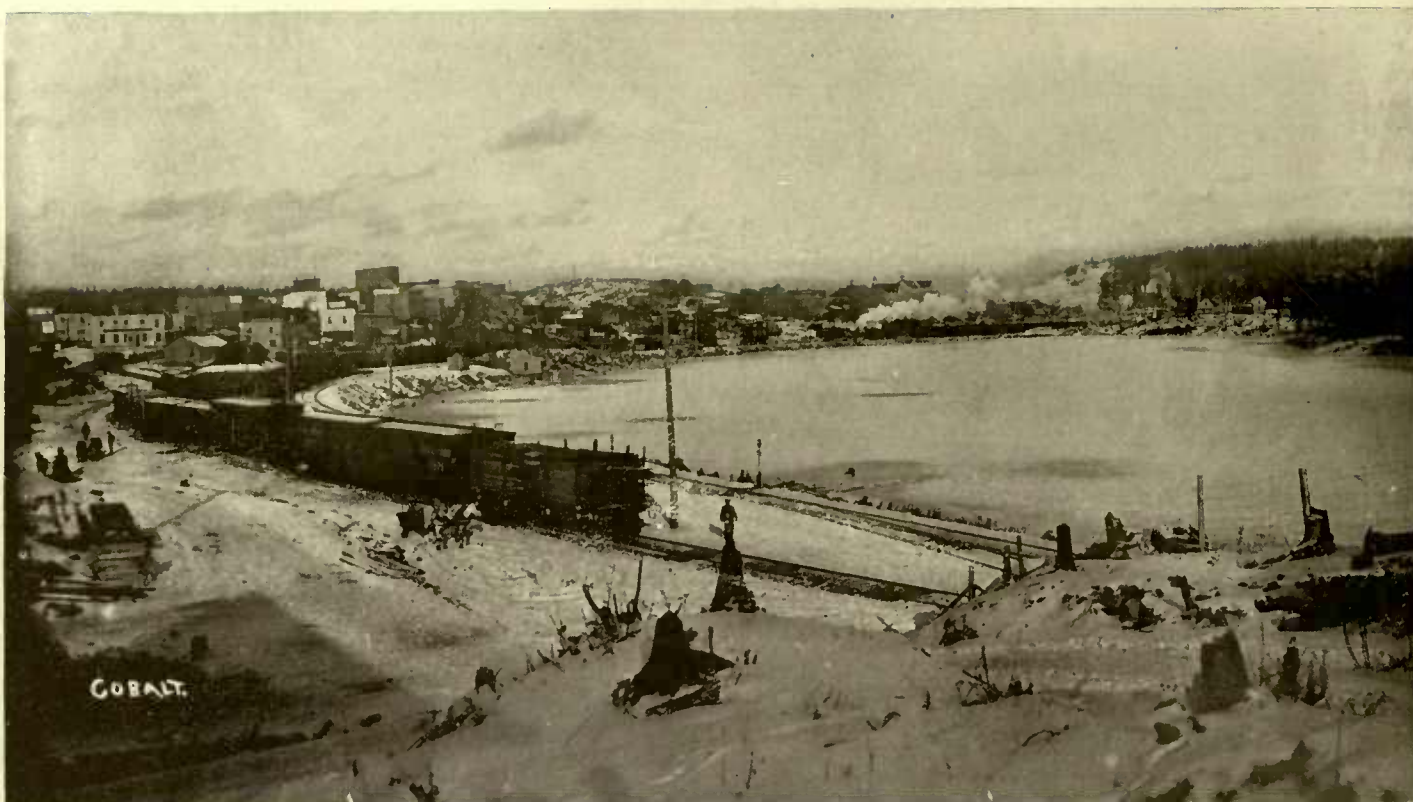
THE Province of Quebec is, above all, an agricultural country, a country for colonization, and is particularly well favored with forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, splendid waterfalls, innumerable water-powers, fertile islands and rich pastures. The soil of the Province, and, in particular, that of the great colonization centres which have yet to be opened up and peopled with hardy settlers, is of superior quality and eminently adapted for cultivation of all kinds. The forests, which stretch endlessly in all directions, and contain the most valuable woods, have been for years the object of constant and active operations. The rivers and lakes, which have long remained unknown, now attract hundreds of sportsmen from all parts of America, who find both pleasure and profit in fishing for salmon, ouananiche, trout, pike, etc.

HARVEST SCENE ON THE FARM OF J. B. HUDON AT ST. JEROME
LAKE ST. JOHN

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

HON. A. TURGEON,

Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries
Parliament Buildings, Quebec, Can.



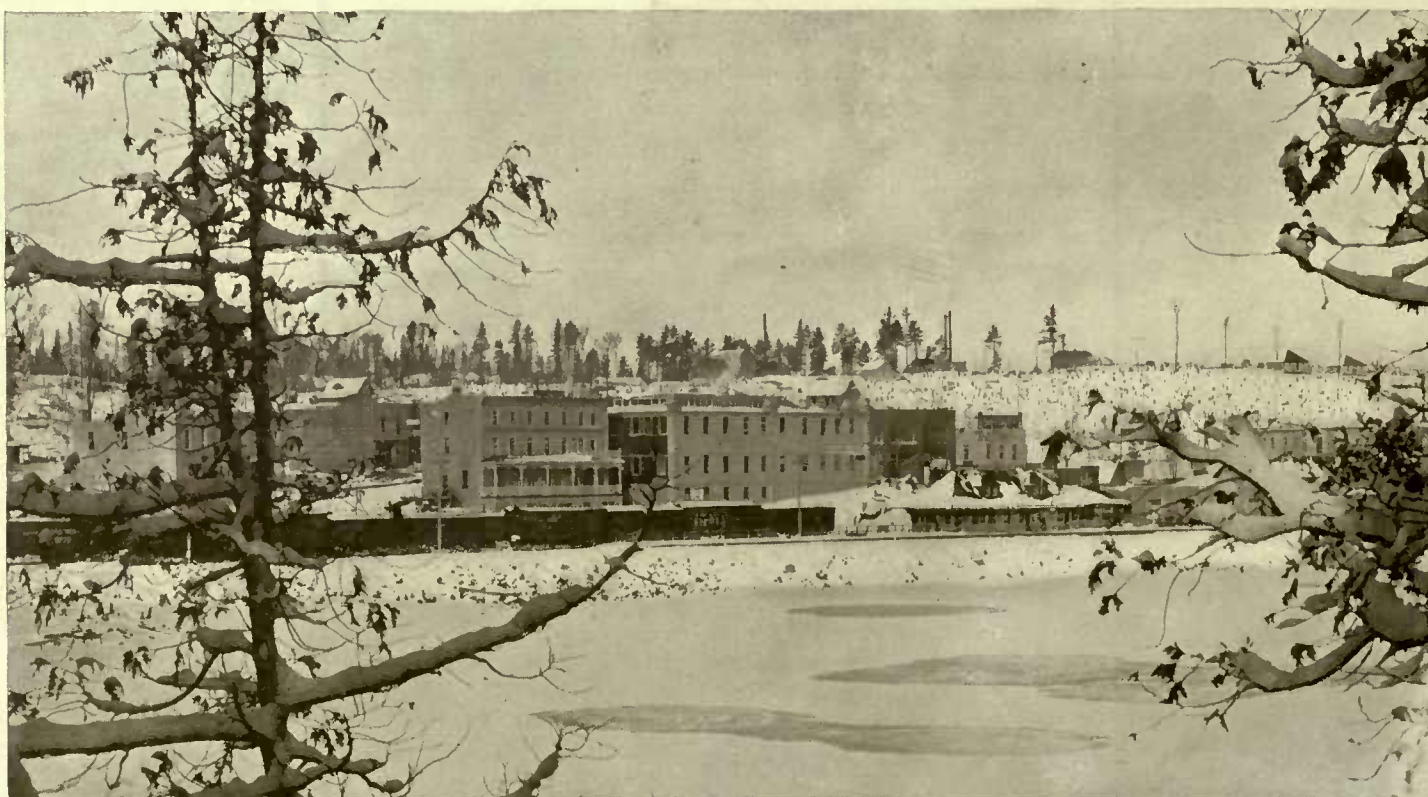
GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN OF COBALT

In the new edition of Baedeker's Guide to Canada (reviewed elsewhere in this issue) appears the following description of Cobalt :

Cobalt (1,000 ft.; Prospect Hotel, Cobalt Ho., \$2½-3), the centre of the mining boom, with about 2,000 inhab., is situated on the side of a steep rocky hill, rising from a small lake of the same name. It is most interesting as a specimen of a modern mining-camp, reproducing the conditions described by Bret Harte and Artemus Ward, but without the lawless element. The fact that no liquor-licenses have been granted has helped to prevent disorder. There is a large and picturesque floating population drawn from all parts of America and from every class in the community. The houses are chiefly of unpainted wood. The sanitary arrangements are so unsatisfactory that many of the citizens prefer to live at Haileybury.

Cobalt was named by Professor Miller from the plentiful deposit of cobalt found in the district. This ore is associated with silver and with the so-called "kupfer-nickel" ore. The silver is also associated with smaltite, and arsenic is so abundant that the water is popularly supposed to be poisonous. As a rule the finds occur in fissures of the rock, which in some cases have been followed over 200 feet below the surface. Since the latter part of 1904 ore has been shipped from Cobalt to the value of \$2,250,000. Among the principal mines are the *La Rose* (seen to the right, beyond the lake), the workings of which reach a depth of 300 feet, and the *Trethewey* and *University*, the shafts of which have been sunk about 100 feet. Another 6-inch seam of silver ore was discovered in August, 1906, just across the lake from the Cobalt railway station. The country for miles around bears evidence of the assiduity of the prospector, trenches 5-10 feet deep being cut in the soil and rock in all directions. The neighboring camps and towns are connected with Cobalt by telephone lines, the wires of which serve as guides through the otherwise trackless bush.

The large building on the hill above the station is used as a Theatre and Mining Exchange. The Bank of Commerce in Main Street is a neat portable building brought from British Columbia. The reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, just above the station, on the right, is used also for free lectures by the Government mineralogists to prospectors and others interested in the discovery of ores.



THE TOWN OF COBALT IN WINTER—VIEW FROM ACROSS THE LAKE



Vol. V. NEW SERIES No. 6

Montreal, June, 1907

PRICE, TEN CENTS
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE STORY OF THE MONTH

A SUMMARY OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS

AT HOME

"THE latest spring after the hardest winter for sixty years." This is the opinion of one of our correspondents who has just come back from a trip through the West. Writing from Medicine Hat, on May 11th, he described his journey there from Montreal as having been through conditions of winter weather. The state of the wheat markets shows that all over the world very bad spring conditions have been general. In Manitoba seeding was fully three weeks later than usual, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan the same condition prevailed, although not to the same extent. In Manitoba the decrease in wheat acreage seems likely to be considerable, but in other parts of the West an increase is likely to more than make up for Manitoba's deficiency.

THE Georgian Bay Canal Commission have about completed their report on the proposed waterway connecting the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. The length of the proposed canal would be 460 miles and with a depth of twenty-one feet its cost would be \$105,000,000. It is estimated that with the completion of the canal there would be 500,000 horsepower along its course—almost as much as is available at Niagara Falls.

TWO important steps were taken last month in the development of the Canadian Northern Railway system, and they remind the public how wide are becoming the ramifications of the system and of the progress being made to weld the whole into one great transcontinental line with feeders tapping the most promising parts of the country. The first step was the acquisition of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, which extends north and west of Quebec city through the rich Lake St. John district, and will likely be built northward to James' Bay and open up another vast area of timber and pulp-wood. The line at present is 286 miles in length, laid with heavy steel rails, with steel bridges and an excellent equipment of rolling stock. At Quebec it connects with that part of the Mackenzie and Mann system, now completed as far as Hawkesbury on the Ottawa river, and which is to be extended across Ontario to Ottawa and Toronto. The other important expansion was the completion of the Halifax and South-western Railway from Halifax to Yarmouth, N.S., a distance of 248 miles. A passenger service over the entire line will be inaugurated on June 15th. This road will be a great boon to the southeastern portion of Nova Scotia.

THE undoubted rich resources of New Ontario in lands, minerals and forests, and the rapid development taking place in many parts have inspired the inhabitants of that section with the ambition to have New Ontario erected into a separate province. This secession movement is now well afoot and has been endorsed at public meetings held at a number of places, particularly in the western parts—in Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts.

IT is to be hoped that the settlement of difficulties arrived at by the striking miners of the Crow's Nest district and the mine operators will be permanent, so that the West will not again suffer from a fuel shortage. Important concessions were made to the miners, such as an increase of five per cent. in wages and a right of immediate appeal to a board of arbitrators, of which the Minister of Labor shall be chairman, in event of future difficulties not being adjusted by a camp board. The West is developing rapidly and industrial centres are springing up. To these an assured supply of

coal is necessary, and, besides, it is the fuel largely used for domestic purposes. The western coal fields are rich, and if steadily worked there need never be a fuel famine in that portion of Canada.

THE Government returns of the external trade of Canada for the month of April show a total of \$37,779,170, being an increase of \$1,123,771 over the returns of April, 1906. In imports there was an increase of \$4,628,226, but in exports there was a decrease of \$3,504,455. This is accounted for by the late opening of spring and inadequate transportation facilities. The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$4,330,018.

THE civic authorities of Montreal would not permit the Socialists to parade in the streets on May Day, and the latter, therefore, had to contend themselves with an open air meeting in the evening on the Champ de Mars. Speeches were delivered, there were some noisy hostile demonstrations but no violence. Many of the citizens felt that the opposition offered to the Socialists gave them an undue, although, perhaps, only temporary importance in the public eye. The speaker of the occasion denounced war, and claimed that if labor had its due share of the created wealth of the country every workman would receive nine dollars a day.

THAT the good roads movement has a powerful ally in the automobile was illustrated by the trend of the discussion at the third annual meeting of the Automobile Club of Canada held in Montreal on May 9th. The general opinion expressed was that if automobilists wanted proper roads they would have to secure their maintenance by direct expenditure. Mr. A. J. Dawes, one of the directors of the Club, admitted that the automobile itself spoiled roads by causing all dust to be blown off, leaving only small stones on the surface. He thought a good practice would be to oil the road-bed, as done in France, so that dust would be left on the surface to present a cushion for the tire. It is not unlikely that the time is not far distant when such organizations as the Automobile Club of Canada will, by means of direct contributions, assist municipal authorities in maintaining highways leading from town to town, and which constitute the rural thoroughfares.

THE importance of Arbor Day and of tree-planting, for which the day is observed, was emphasized by the Governor-General, who, on May 1st, received a large number of Ottawa school children at Government House grounds, where they were given a practical lesson in arboriculture.



THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL, ON DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL.

DR. WM. OSLER, at one time Professor of Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, and now Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University, Eng., attended the recent convocation of the McGill Faculty of Arts, and briefly addressed the students. His advice was: "Have a hobby unconnected with your business or the earning of a living"; and he emphasized the importance of that inner education which every man must build for himself.

THE Government made an excellent choice when they appointed Sir Sandford Fleming to the vacancy on the Ottawa Improvement Commission, caused by the death of the late Sir William Hingston, M.D. This Commission has charge of the work being carried on for the beautifying of the Federal Capital, and which, to a large extent, is paid out of the Federal Treasury. Sir Sandford Fleming is an eminent engineer, and his professional skill will be of great service to the Commission.

THE appointment of Mr. D. B. Hanna, to be General Manager of the Canadian Northern, was announced in the middle of the month. Mr. Hanna, who, like so many of our successful men, comes from Scotland, is as popular as he is efficient, and under his management the great work of forging the different sections of the Canadian Northern into another transcontinental line will be in very capable hands.

When selecting a Principal for the University of Toronto the authorities did not have to go beyond Canada, for in Dr. R. A. Falconer, of Halifax, N.S., they found an able scholar well qualified to fill the important position. Dr. Falconer was in Italy when the choice was made.

IN unveiling the South African war memorial in Dominion Square, Montreal, on Victoria Day, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick struck a note which has often been sounded in these pages:

"This monument will tell the generations that are to come after us that Canadians volunteered for service in South Africa to affirm a great principle: that the Empire is one and indissoluble: that our sovereign can command the willing allegiance and the loyal service of all those who live under the British flag; that we owe something more to our country, as Lord Rosebery puts it, than rates and taxes."

"In thus addressing you I have no desire to masquerade under the garb of a jingo. My loyalty is founded on reason. I believe in the British Empire, because I have enjoyed the

benefits of British citizenship. Where can you find a more perfect constitution than that under which we live? No change can be an improvement; any change must be for the worse. There is no system under which citizens exercise more direct control over that legislation which regulates our daily life than that administration of public affairs with which it is concerned. In a word it may be said that our constitution guarantees in effect, and not merely in name, to all—irrespective of creed, religion, or colour—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. For the benefits we enjoy, should we not be prepared to make some sacrifices, and to realize that they can be preserved by loyal service, personal devotion and the spirit of self-sacrifice."

THE opening day of the spring meet of the Ontario Jockey Club at Woodbine, Toronto, brought together the largest attendance ever seen there. The feature of the day, and one of the leading turf events in Canada, was the King's Plate race, distance one mile and a quarter. It was won by "Kelvin," owned by Mr. T. Ambrose Woods. The race was keenly contested to the finish and "Kelvin" won by only a neck.

ABROAD

WHILST to those who believe in the Imperial Preferential idea the net result of the Conference is a disappointment, wise men amongst them do not desire to see any concession to their beliefs which is not likely to be permanent. As we said last month the movement of the slowest member of the scattered Imperial body must be the largest measure of general advance. It happens now that Great Britain cannot see her way to a preference. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha backed up the Home Government in their resistance. Personally we wish Sir Wilfrid could have gone with Mr. Deakin and Dr. Jameson, but we recognize the sagacity under the circumstances of the course he took. It was a misfortune, perhaps inevitable, that party politicians in Great Britain should have succeeded in dragging several of the Colonial representatives into partisan political utterances. Imperial affairs, like women, are "kittle cattle," and must be treated with the utmost delicacy. If the *All-red* steamship line comes into being it will be, perhaps, the most considerable Imperial gain of the whole Conference. The suggestions brought forward by Sir Wilfrid for this All-Red route from the Motherland to Australia were:

An Atlantic service equal to the existing service to New York, which would mean a sea passage of four days;

A train service of four days across Canada;

A Pacific service of at least eighteen knots an hour.

His Excellency Earl Grey, who early in the month returned to England on a visit, has expressed himself pleased at the prospect of this all-British mail and passenger service. The Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, also now in England, has expressed himself heartily in favor of the service. A committee is now enquiring into the cost of such a service and will formulate a plan.

THE will of the late Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, first Baron Haliburton of Lowndes-square, London, S.W., and of Windsor, Nova Scotia, late Permanent Under-Secretary for War, youngest son of the late Hon. Thomas Chandler Haliburton, M.P. (Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, better known as "Sam Slick"), left unsettled property in the United Kingdom worth £2,600 (\$13,000).

AT the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of New York, held on May 16th, and attended by four hundred guests, the Hon. L. M. Shaw, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, and now spoken of as a possible presidential candidate, delivered an address devoted largely to trade relations between Canada and the United States. The latter, said Mr. Shaw, were not jealous of the growth of their northern neighbor. He believed that some form of commercial union between the two countries would be mutually advantageous.

Although Mr. Shaw's words were very fair and friendly, it cannot be denied that the Canadian people, with the experience of the past twenty years in mind, have very little expectation of obtaining better trade relations from the United States; and, in fact, they are getting on so well under existing conditions that the matter is not seriously engaging public attention. As for commercial union, it is an old subject, it was pretty well threshed out in the general federal elections of fifteen and twenty years ago, when it was rejected by the electors of Canada.

Another speaker was the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLaren, of Toronto, who referred to the ebb and flow in the tide of immigration, but which was now running so strongly in Canada's favor. This interchange of population, said Judge MacLaren, would tend to foster a sentiment of international friendship, his remarks upon this point being very similar to those made by the Hon. Elihu Root, United States Secretary of State, when he addressed the Canadian Club of Ottawa last winter.



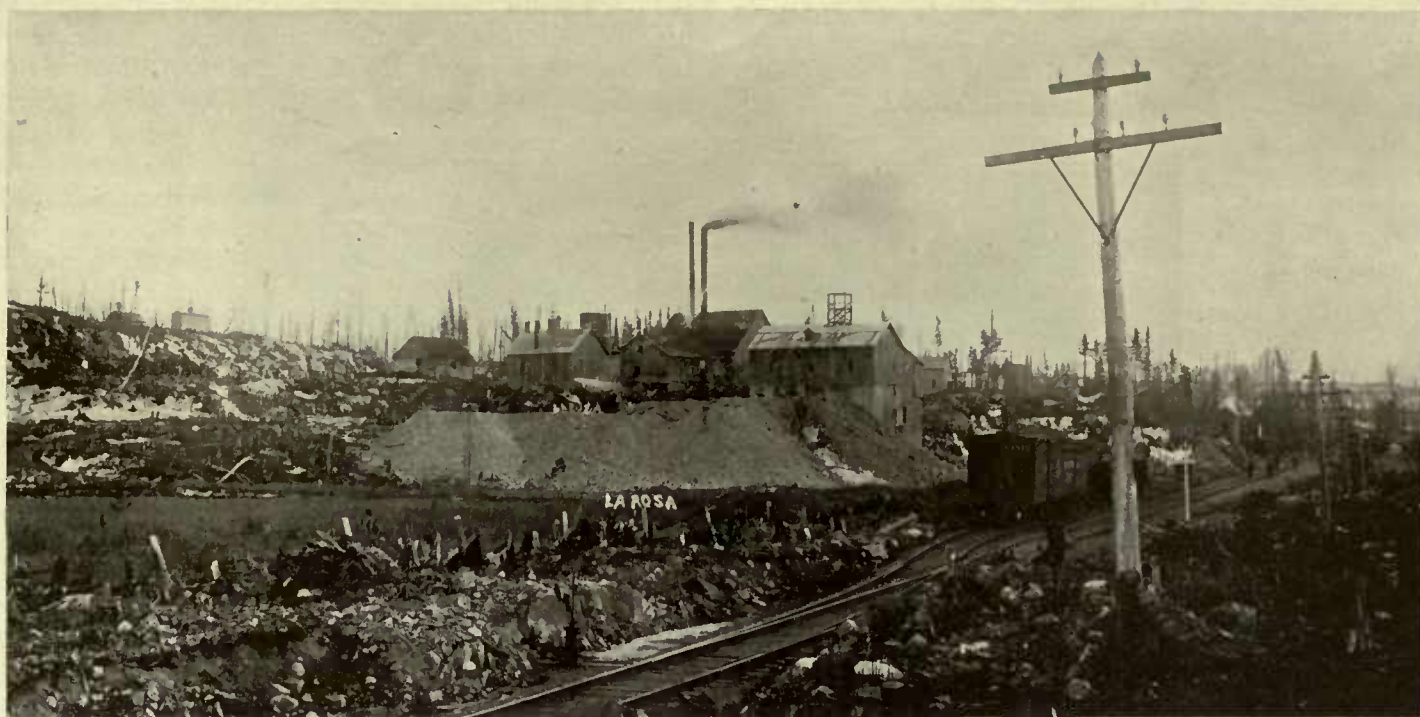
THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE—AN HISTORIC GROUP, TAKEN AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE ON MAY 2ND.

Reading from left to right are:

Back row—Sir William Hamilton, Mr. Holderness, Sir William Lyne, Mr. W. A. Robinson.

Middle row—Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Francis Hopwood, General Botha, Sir J. Mackay, Mr. G. W. Johnson, Mr. E. W. Just, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Sir Robert Bond.

Front row—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Joseph Ward, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Elgin, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Moor, Mr. Lloyd-George.



THE LA ROSE MINE, ONE OF THE VERY RICHEST CLAIMS AT COBALT

THE COBALT MINING CAMP

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF ONTARIO'S GREAT NEW MINING AREA

(Written specially for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES.)

IF the twentieth century is Canada's century, it is safe to say that the present subdivision of it is Cobalt's day, for no other district has so generally attracted the attention of the civilized world during the last twelvemonth as this "land of the silver gnome" on the shores of Lake Timiskaming. And while the fame of the new mineral area has been spreading from the gold fields of Alaska and the Yukon to the islands of the South Pacific, development has been going on apace in the great Northern camp. Every foot of the silver-cobalt-nickel region has been staked out in mining claims; native silver has been discovered on the Montreal River forty miles west of Cobalt, and gold has been found at Larder Lake, sixty miles to the north, while prospectors are searching for the precious metals as far as the shores of Lake Abitibi.

Naturally the influx of the fortune-seeker has resulted in the wholesale baptism of a hitherto almost nameless region, so that even the map-makers have been unable to keep pace with the bewildering changes in geography. The multiplicity of names given to the whole mineralized area often adds to the confusion of the reader who does not know that Timiskaming, Temagami, and even the elastic title Cobalt, are indifferently bestowed upon the eastern portion of Nipissing district containing the valuable finds. When this point has been made clear, it may further simplify matters to consider the Timiskaming region as subdivided into the three mining camps of Cobalt proper, Montreal River and Larder Lake.

Of these fields Cobalt may be classed as a certainty (in so far as that term may be applied to a mining enterprise) and may be reckoned upon as likely for some time to pay excellent returns on all the money and labor wisely expended on its exploitation. No one would dare assert that the reign of great fortune-making is over there yet; as a matter of fact, no such discoveries have been made within the last two years as those that enriched the owners of the O'Brien, LaRose, Coniagas, Trethewey and University mines. Owing to stock fluctuations, however, several other good but less famous properties have brought a considerable degree of wealth to those who invested when the shares were at bottom prices, but no notable advance in values has taken place during the last six months.

At present, owing to the difficulty experienced in recovering the cobalt, nickel and arsenic found in its ores, Cobalt must be ranked as a silver camp. Already it has produced \$6,000,000 worth of the white metal. In 1904 the output was estimated at 158 tons of ore, valued at \$136,217. In 1905, 2,144 tons, worth \$1,473,196 were raised, while by 1906 the shipments reached 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000. There is little doubt that the production of the present year will double that of last season, as the output for the first three months of 1907 exceeded 3,000 tons.

The shipments, however, are not at present commensurate with the development of the different properties, as many of the mines are holding back their ores until the three smelters now under construction in different parts of Ontario are in operation. One of these refineries is being put up near North Bay by the Montreal Reduction and Smelting Company. A second is being built at Sturgeon Falls, on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, by the North Ontario Reduction and Refining Company; while the third is now under construction at Thorold, where the North American Cobalt Refining Company, in which the owners of the Coniagas, LaRose, University, Trethewey and other mines are interested, is building a plant on the site of the battle of Beaverdams. There the German process will be used, by which the cobalt, arsenic and nickel, as well as the silver, will be recovered. The plant, which will have a capacity of 100 tons of ore a day, will be run by power transmitted from Niagara Falls, nine miles distant. Hitherto most of the Cobalt ore has been sent to the New Jersey smelters for treatment, although a few mines, notably the Nipissing, have shipped their products to the Orford Copper Company's refinery at Copper Cliff, Ontario. The profits on the high-grade shipments have been enormous, but for the low grade ores which, by the way, would rank as first-class in most United States camps, the mine-owners have long felt that they were paying out too much in freight and reduction charges, especially when the New Jersey smelters allowed nothing for three out of the four valuable contents. However, when the new Canadian refineries are in operation every shipping mine will be easily able to pay a good dividend.

Thirty of the leading mines are: The Buffalo, Coniagas, Right of Way, Nancy Helen, Cobalt Townsite, La

Rose, Nipissing, McKinley-Darragh, Trethewey, Silver Queen, O'Brien, Colonial, Silver Bar, Nova Scotia, Drummond, Beaver, King Edward, Green-Meehan, Red Rock, Big Pete, Cobalt-Contact, Hudson Bay, Timiskaming Amalgamated, University, Little Nipissing, Jacobs, Savage, Lawson, Rochester-Cobalt and Badger. The first five of these are situated within the town limits of Cobalt. The McKinley-Darragh, which was the pioneer mining claim in the Timiskaming, is a good proof of the permanency of the camp, as its exploitation has fulfilled the promise of its surface-showings. The La Rose, which perhaps is the most famous of all the Cobalt mines, offers sufficient illustration of the wealth of the district in the \$15,000,000 worth of ore which it has blocked out above its hundred-foot level. Hitherto

this property has been held by a close corporation and has not even been open to public inspection, but as the owners have recently bought up the University and other claims, the valuable stock of this company will soon be placed upon the market. The University claim was discovered and registered by Messrs. Kerr and Glendenning, two students of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, who were putting in their holidays as chainmen on the Coleman Township survey in 1904, when they discovered the valuable "bloom" that made their fortunes in a day. This mine has been very little worked as yet, but the rich veins of native silver running through it promise big rewards on all development operations. But even more valuable than the La Rose properties is the Coniagas, which has the reputation of being the richest holding in the Cobalt district. Although the claim has been only recently worked to any extent, the management has been highly commended for its up-to-date methods of development and its business-like flotation of the stock. Similar praise is due also to the Trethewey Company, whose ores are noted for their extraordinarily high content of silver. One of the steadiest shippers in the camp is the O'Brien mine, in which the Ontario

Government owns a quarter interest. This and the La Rose are noted as the deepest mines in Cobalt, both having done considerable development at the 300-foot level, while the Buffalo

claim is equally famous for its 1,400 feet of tunneling. Perhaps the holding most difficult to estimate properly, owing to conflicting newspaper reports, has been that owned by the Nipissing Company. This property consists of 846 acres, having been

registered before the enactment of the law restricting claims to forty acres each. Notwithstanding the fact that the company has been greatly censured for both poor business and poor mining methods, nevertheless its property, which is distinguished for its great number of rich veins, is exceedingly valuable, and its seams are reported by the Ontario Bureau of Mines to have had the largest total production of any in the camp. Equally criticised has been the Foster mine, which, although a good property, has suffered from the methods of development employ-

ed; as the veins made a rich surface showing the valuable ore was simply scooped out at small expense at first; then, when further excavations were necessary the cost was so much greater for the same amount of ore raised that the shareholders trembled for their profits and the stock consequently suffered serious depression.

Besides these shipping mines there are at least a score more in the Cobalt camp which, under good management, ought to rank as producers during the coming summer. Unfortunately, however, there are also numerous wild-cat schemes advertised, and the investor needs to exercise great caution when buying Cobalt stocks. Some of these are doubtful claims in which the

promoters have great faith, while the advertisers of other propositions have not even the saving grace of sincerity. One mine is advertised as immediately adjoining a certain famous property, while, as a matter of fact, there are three and a half miles between the two claims. Even those who personally inspect Cobalt properties need to make careful enquiries about the boundaries of the different mines. For, in one particular case, where the shafts of two adjoining claims are less than 100 feet from each other, visitors fre-

quently mistake the ore pile of the richer property for the production of its neighbor.

The equipping stations for the three mining camps are the



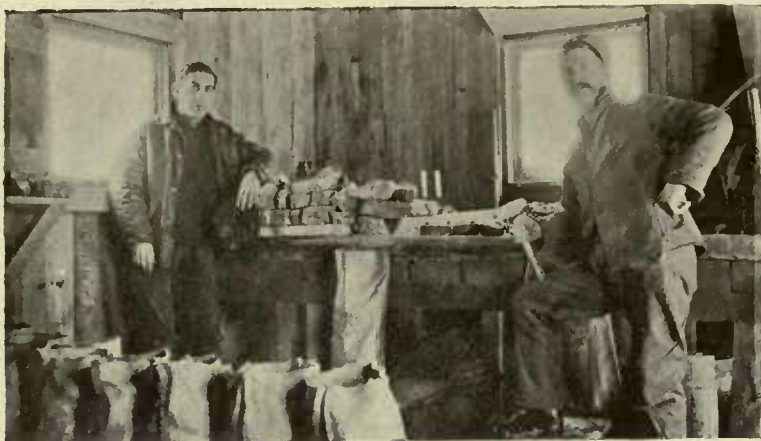
THE 85-FOOT LEVEL AT THE BUFFALO MINE, COBALT



THE ORE-HOUSE OF THE BUFFALO MINE, COBALT

four towns of Latchford, Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard, which lie along a twenty-mile strip of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Latchford, which was nearly wiped out by fire in the spring, is rapidly rising from its ashes. It possesses three comfortable hotels, which are crowded with a constantly changing throng of prospectors and capitalists. No liquor licenses have been issued here, as the little town is within the mineral area and is one of the points of departure for the Montreal River camp.

Cobalt, the little Silver City of the North, is, of course, the headquarters of the whole district. Its present population is estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000, though frequently the visitors swell the numbers to 8,000. A highly respectable community it is, too, justly appraising itself as the most orderly mining camp in the world. To Canadian ears it may seem but faint tribute to mention the fact that Cobalt has never had a murder or a suicide within its limits and that owing to the Provincial Government's steady refusal to allow the sale of intoxicating liquor within a mining region, drunkenness is almost unknown in the town; but when we remember the lawlessness of many new mining districts in the United States, we find it necessary to emphasize Cobalt's good character. The five churches—Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist—have big congregations every Sunday, in which the men far outnumber the women. In fact, Cobalt is essentially a man's town, and a college man's town at that, for fully one-third of its male population are graduates of some university or scientific school. As an example of the variety of educational institutions represented in the camp may be mentioned one prospecting party whose four members were graduates of Glasgow University, Trinity College, Dublin; McGill and the School of Practical Science respectively. In one sense Cobalt is only temporary, for few intend to remain there after they have made their fortunes; however, the town will last as long as the mines pay, and there is no indication of the veins giving out in the near future, but the population will be constantly changing. Therefore, no attempt has been made to put up fine dwellings, although the ugly frame and log shacks on the crooked streets frequently show most artistic interiors. The comparative nearness to the sources of supply enables the residents to bring in household furnishings of good design. Good pictures adorn their walls and the newest books and magazines may always be found upon their tables. The stocks in the different shops are characteristic of a town that is making its money easily, for they include many of the luxuries that the ordinary small town never sees. An electric light system is at present being installed in the town by the same company that has undertaken to furnish compressed air for the different mines. However, the waterworks scheme so warmly advocated last year, seems now to have lost all interest, owing no doubt to the transient character of the population.



ORE HOUSE, KERR LAKE (JACOBS MINE), SHOWING SILVER ORE ON TABLE

Still the town has fairly adequate fire protection, the hose company being equipped with both steam and gasoline engines. Law and order are maintained by a chief of police and two assistants, whose duties, however, are not very onerous. During the

past year the banks represented in Cobalt have increased from two to five. In addition to the Imperial and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which opened up when the camp was little more than a collection of tents, the town now possesses branches of the Standard, the Bank of Ottawa and the Bank of Montreal—the best proof that can be given of the growth and stability of the district.

The feverish period of real estate speculation is a thing of the past in the Silver City, although prices are still very high, owing not only to the extraordinary demand but also to the great amount of mineral wealth underlying even the business and residential parts of the town.

Less certain than the Cobalt camp, but evidently no less attractive to the average prospector, are the little known regions of Montreal River and Larder Lake. Before the snow was off the ground there were already 20,000 fortune-seekers prospecting in these districts. Every north-bound train from Cobalt was crowded beyond its seating capacity. Farther up the line men paid fabulous sums for blankets and snowshoes, while at all the various outfitting stations the merchants did a rushing business. Here and there in the woods might be seen men with packs on their backs held in place by means of a tumpline stretched across their foreheads. Frequently one person would carry as much as two hundred pounds, for there was no means of replenishing his store until he reached the railway line again. Even if the trail took him past a Hudson's Bay post he could get no supplies there unless he could offer furs in payment. All

ranks and nationalities were represented in these prospecting parties, Australians, English and German mining engineers, Canadians from the Kootenay and Dawson City; South Africans fresh from the Rand and Americans from Cripple Creek, Spokane and Cape Nome jostling one another in the rush for wealth.

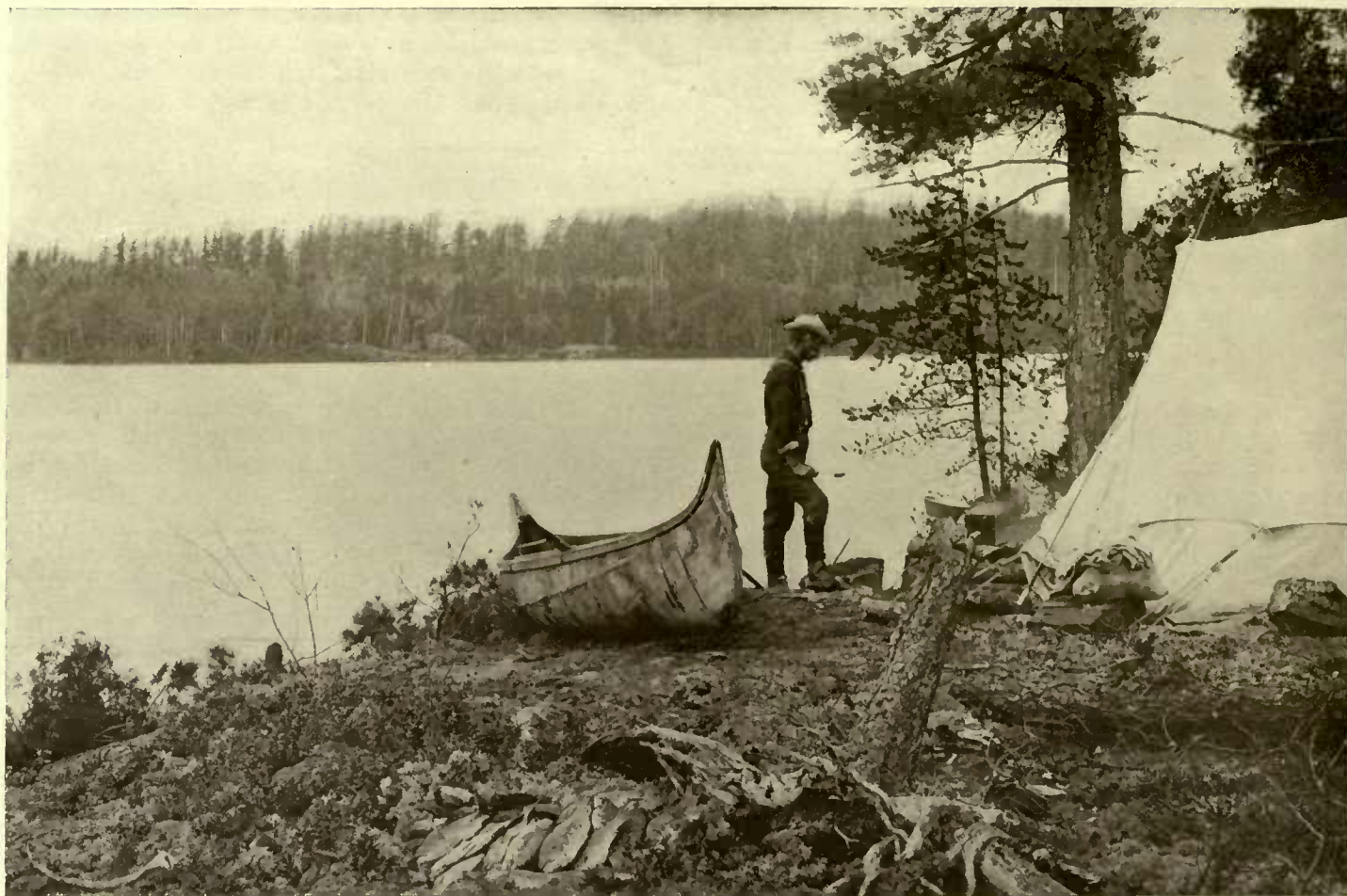
Of the two new camps, Montreal River is considered a much more certain field than Larder Lake. Along both branches of this north-western tributary of the Ottawa free silver has been found as well as the other minerals of the Cobalt district, only here they occur in the diabase instead of in the slate conglomerate as at Cobalt. The best way of reaching this camp is either to follow the river from its lake expansion at Latchford, or to keep to the railway line as far as Earlton and then to take the trail westward to James and Tudhope townships.

The Larder Lake deposits are entirely different from those of Cobalt or of Montreal River. There several good samples of gold have been found, but the Provincial Bureau of Mines is very careful at present not to commit itself in regard to the wealth



A SLAB OF SOLID SILVER AT 110 FEET; SIZE 31 BY 14 INCHES—NOVA SCOTIA MINE

(Continued on page 22)



A TYPICAL CANADIAN FISHING CAMP—ON KIPAWA LAKE, QUEBEC

WHERE GAME FISH ABOUND

THE LURE OF THE INLAND WATERS OF OUR DOMINION FOR LOVERS OF THE ANGLER'S ART AND FOR HOLIDAY-GOERS

(Written specially for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES)

IN no other part of the world will the angler find better sport than that afforded by the lakes and rivers of the northern portion of Canada. Owing to the hilly and often mountainous nature of the country, there is scarcely any stagnant water such as is usually inhabited by the coarser forms of fish-life. The rivers are rapid and clear and, in addition, the lakes are often fed by ice-cold springs oozing up through beds of gravel and clean sand.

These northern waters have not been "fished-out" and in many of them but few whitemen have yet cast a line. Because of their low temperature the quality of the fish is equal to the quantity. Their flesh is firm and the constant struggle of the salmon, ouananiche and trout amid the mighty forces of the cataracts and the swirling currents and fleecy rapids near which they have their homes, tends to make them vigorous and remarkably gamey.

Sea trout of enormous size are taken in the rivers flowing into Hudson's and Ungava Bays, and salmon abound in the rivers emptying into Hamilton Inlet and into the Atlantic from Eastern Labrador. Mr. Low of the Geological Survey tells of fine trout fishing had in Hamilton River, Labrador, and ouananiche were taken by him in Big Lake Michikamau, at the head of the Northwest River, flowing into Hamilton Inlet.

But there is no need of travelling to the waters of the Atlantic slope or to those of Ungava or of Hudson's Bay for some of the most gamey fish of the North unless one has ample leisure and a longing for sport in virgin waters.

The largest salmon are taken in fairly accessible waters. Both the Moisie on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and the Cascapedia and Restigouche on the south shore, have records of salmon that turned the scale at over fifty pounds. But this fish-

ing is not for everybody. It is doubtful if \$100,000 would take the Moisie salmon fishing from the American angler who owns it. An inferior river, the St. Jean, but more inaccessible than the Moisie, is rented by Mr. James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, from the Quebec Government for about \$5,000 a year. The lessees of one section of the fishing in the Grand Cascapedia River pay a rental of nearly \$10,000 a year. Small stretches of river fishing on the Restigouche have sold for sums as high as \$25,000 or \$30,000. There are cheaper salmon rivers to be leased from the Government of Quebec, but they are for the most part several hundred miles from Quebec city, in the lower part of the Canadian Labrador. A recent planting of salmon in Lake St. John promises, at no distant date, good sport within easy reach of railway facilities.

About the earliest salmon fishing to be had in the Dominion is that obtainable in the Port Medway, the Margaree and the Denny rivers in the Cape Breton district of Nova Scotia. Fair fishing can often be had by ascending the Port Medway from its mouth for six miles, or it may be descended quite easily in canoe from Greenfield, a mill town seventeen miles above salt water. Indian River and the different branches of St. Mary's River are also fair salmon streams, in which it is not difficult to secure permission to fish.

New Brunswick, like Quebec, leases many of its best salmon streams, but visiting anglers have still left to them quite a fair choice of salmon waters. One of the best centres for this sport is Campbellton, on the Intercolonial Railway, in the neighborhood of which are several pools on the Restigouche, and other salmon waters in which fishing privileges may be secured from the riparian proprietors. Some of the clubs owning fishing rights on the Nipisiquit, a famous salmon stream, and some of the

riparian owners on the same river, occasionally let out fishing by the day. The earliest salmon fishing in New Brunswick is to be had in the St. Croix River at St. Stephen.

Trout fishing is abundant in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Tobique is a great river for both salmon and trout, also the headwaters of the St. John. Loch Lomond, a short distance from St. John, and some other New Brunswick waters offer very good landlocked salmon fishing.

Almost the entire country along the borderland of New Brunswick and Quebec is noted for its well-stocked trout waters. On the Quebec side of the boundary are the splendid streams of the Touladi, the Temiscouata and the Squatteck systems. There is also good fishing in Lake Temiscouata and at Notre Dame du Lac. Trout streams and lakes abound throughout Gaspé and Rimouski and they are annually visited by hundreds of anglers.

Within driving distance of Quebec city are such picturesque lakes as Beauport and St. Charles, and an hour's ride by rail brings the sportsman to Lake St. Joseph. They all contain trout. Further north is the famous Laurentides National Park where fly-fishing only is allowed and where trout are plentiful.

One hundred and nine miles from the Ancient Capital by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway is Lake Edward, twenty miles in length. Its waters abound with red spotted trout of good size.

All along the line of railway from Quebec to Lake St. John are to be seen the houses of fish and game clubs, and Lake St. John itself, 190 miles from Quebec, is the centre of the famous ouananiche waters of Northern Canada. Here is to be had some of the grandest angling in the world. There are beautiful trout waters in abundance to be reached from Roberval, the northern terminus of the railway, either by team or by ascending some of the tributaries of the Lake in a canoe, and in all of the latter good ouananiche fishing is also to be had. The best of them are the Mistassini and the Metabetchouan. The most exciting form of this

sport is, however, to be found in the beautifully wild rapids of the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John, which can be reached daily by steamer from Roberval. Not even salmon fishing offers more sensation to the scientific angler than does that for ouan-

aniche, when the fisherman employs the finest of tackle. In fact the ouananiche is really a fresh-water salmon, and like the salmon it fights fiercely and long.

Lake trout are to be had in the waters of the St. Maurice system northwest of Three Rivers and there are trout waters in the Ste. Agathe and other districts north of Montreal reached by the branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the St. Lawrence River above Montreal bass and maskinongé afford good fishing.

North of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, is a large district drained by the Gatineau River in which anglers will find good sport. Splendid trolling is to be had in the Gatineau itself, also in many of the lakes that discharge into it, and in others of its tributary waters there is to be had as fine fly-fishing as is to be found in this part of the world. Some of the trout and bass in these waters are of very large size, while specimens of whitefish have been taken there weighing thirteen pounds.

A new and delightful region for sportsmen is the Temagami country in New Ontario, made accessible by the construction of the Timiskaming and Northern On-

tario Railway, which connects at North Bay with the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways. A ride of seventy-two miles from North Bay brings the visitor to Temagami station on the shore of the picturesque lake where, in the early and late months of the season, huge black bass and pike-perch or wall-eyes rise greedily to the fly and put up a desperate fight when hooked, while in the midsummer months both varieties take bait and spoons voraciously. Huge lake trout are also caught there,

while within a day or two by canoe-travel in different directions some of the most beautiful trout waters in the country may be reached. One evening's fly-fishing at the foot of Helen's Falls, in this delightful section of New Ontario, yielded the writer fourteen trout averaging a pound and a quarter each.

In Lake Timiskaming, near whose western shores is the famous Cobalt country, black bass and grey trout are abundant. The lake can be

reached by rail from North Bay or by a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa. There is first-class hotel accommodation at the foot of the lake. Lake Timiskaming also abounds in black bass of large size and good quality.

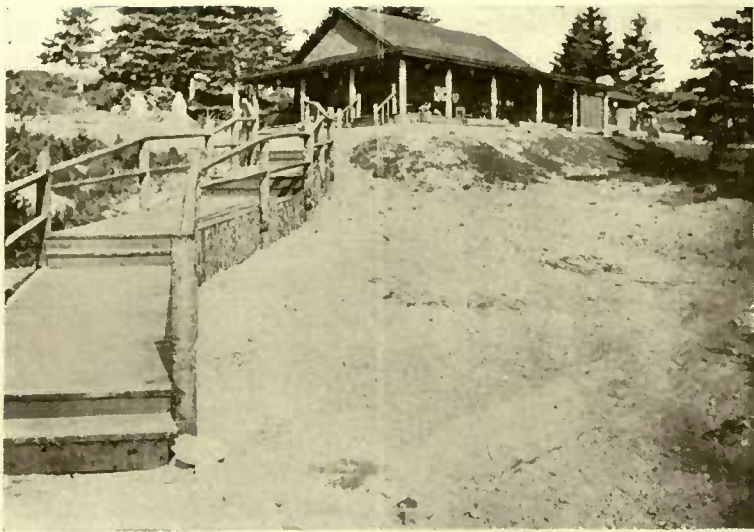


THE VILLAGE MILL-STREAM IS NOT WITHOUT ITS POSSIBILITIES OF SPORT.

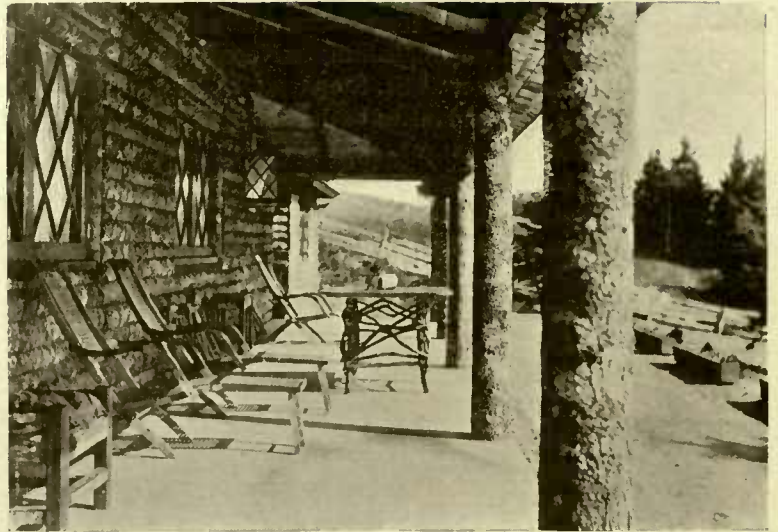


A LIKELY SPOT FOR OUANANICHE

Not even salmon fishing offers more sensation to the scientific angler than does that for ouananiche when the fisherman uses the finest of tackle.



THE BUNGALOW WITH RUSTIC APPROACH



THE VERANDAH

BUILDING A BUNGALOW

JUST what a bungalow really is seems to admit of some discussion. The Encyclopædia describes it as a species of house occupied by Europeans in the interior of India and properly consisting of only one storey, with a verandah and a pyramidal roof, generally of thatch—houses of masonry being distinguished as *pukka houses*. The name is a corruption of the native word *Bangla*, "Bengalese," and probably refers to the first district in which this form of building was noticed by Europeans. In our neighborhood it has come to mean any simple dwelling that its owner wishes people to know is by no means as pretentious as he can afford. Even the offensively rich may occupy a bungalow during the season at the seashore without serious damage to their social prestige. Personally, our definition is a one-storey dwelling, and the word carries with it a suggestion of artistic simplicity, of summer coolness and comfort which is infinitely attractive.

No one will deny that a bungalow may be built at a very much lower cost than any other style of dwelling. There are no complicated details of construction. There is no staircase in this style of house, which means a considerable saving in cost as well as in space. Neither are the services of an architect or a contractor indispensable to the successful completion of the house, and this fact alone will save you quite a nice little percentage on the cost of construction. A rustic cottage such as is here illustrated, can be built by any man, providing he has good taste, a sense of proportion and a sort of rudimentary knowledge of how to go about it. In this case the work was placed in the hands of an intelligent carpenter who had a reasonably clear idea of what the finished article was to be and who understood how to direct the details of the work. With us, such a workman receives from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day; workmen under him, \$1.50 a day.

In planning such a dwelling it is essential that we remember the old lady who claimed that "Position is everything." Much depends on the choice of a good site, preferably on a hillside and within easy reach of a good water supply.

Haddon Lodge, which furnishes an attractive instance of the bungalow, is built at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level, on a hill overlooking Stanford's Lake, the village of Chester and the beautiful bay beyond. Away in the blue distance looms Mount Aspotogan, the highest land in Southern Nova Scotia. Along the near horizon lie the Tancook Islands, and in the gloaming the lighthouses on Ironbound, Green Island, Cross Island, Hobson's Nose and Quaker gleam and flash like the fires on enchanted isles. To the left rise the swelling forest ridges wooing the sportsman to explore their cool green depths. To the right, among encircling hills, nestles the lovely Chester Basin, replete with points of historic and scenic attraction. Altogether the location is easily one of the most beautiful in the Maritime Provinces.

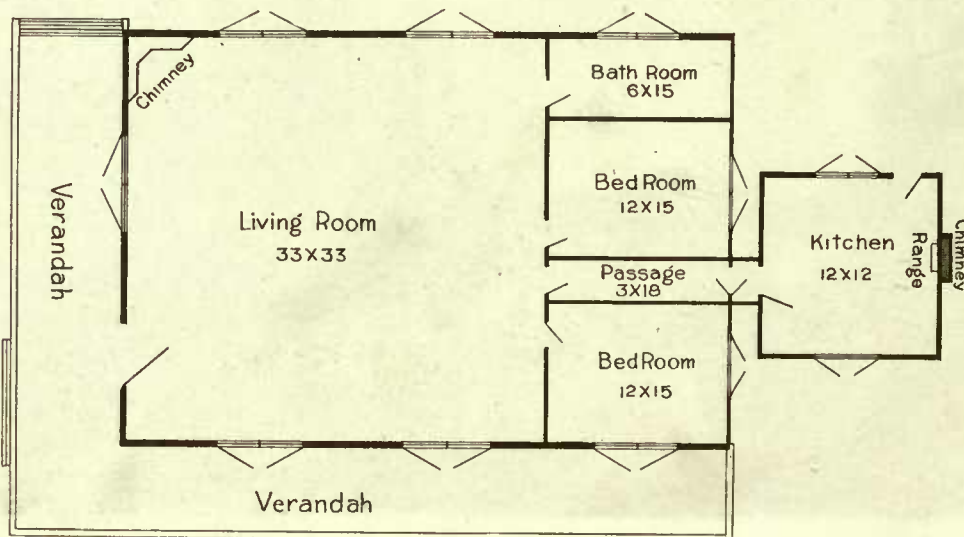
The estate of Haddon Hall is the property of Vernon H. Woolrich of Pittsburg, Pa., who claims descent from that charming heroine, Dorothy Vernon; and the Hall itself, now in course of construction, is to be a duplicate of the ancestral home in Old England. Following Haddon Road for some little distance, noting on our left hand the imposing main entrance with its fine macadamized roadway and artistic boundary walls of rubble-stone, we arrive at the lodge gates, which are flanked by pillars of rubble-stone nine feet high and two and a-half feet square.

From these gates we approach the lodge by a rustic walk, rising easily to the verandah steps, and finished with a railing of spruce poles in their natural state.

The dimensions of the bungalow are 33 by 48 feet, with a detached L. kitchen 12 feet square. Under the kitchen is a good cellar 7 feet deep, with walls of rough granite and floor of Portland cement; there is also ample provision for

cold storage, etc. The foundations of the main building are rubble and cement piers, sunk three feet under ground to prevent the heaving effect of frost.

The main construction of chimney and fireplace is done in rubble-work—the rougher the stones the better. These are carefully laid up in cement; after which all cement showing from



FLOOR PLAN OF BUNGALOW

the outside should be carefully dug and scraped away before it has firmly set. The inside lining of the chimney is of brick, but might be made equally well of tiles, terra cotta, or even smoothed down with clay.

All the framing of the building is of spruce, at \$14 a thousand; the sills being six inches square; the plates four inches. The roof is covered with rough spruce boards and shingled with best quality cedar shingles costing \$3.40 a thousand. The framing is braced and strengthened by strong iron rods with a turnbuckle in the centre, which extend across the building from side to side.

The bungalow proper is covered with split spruce slabs. These slabs are the first four outside slices cut from the log and retaining the bark, which gives to the house an artistic outside finish. The porch is 8 feet wide, its pillars being of rough spruce logs 8 feet high. A large, heavy, old-fashioned Holland door, in two parts, may be used with good effect for the main entrance at the corner near the rustic walk. The upper half of the door may be of glass, should the fancy of the owner dictate. Casement windows are used throughout the house, the diamond-shaped panes being specially attractive.

The living-room is the feature of the house, and the simplicity and beauty of its arrangements will at once attract and delight you. It occupies the entire width of the building, its dimensions being 33 by 33 feet. It is finished with a wainscot of white pine, at \$40 a thousand. Above the wainscot the walls are plastered with grass-green adamant, the laths in this case being applied over a thin perpendicular strapping just sufficient to give the necessary key to the plaster. About 3,000 laths were used at \$3 a thousand.

The floors throughout are of native hardwood, carefully laid and treated. And just here we may remind you that a good floor is one of the best building investments a man can make. Oak is perhaps the most desirable of all the hardwoods, though hard pine is excellent and less expensive. The treatment of your floor also is most important and is a point on which authorities differ widely. In this case the floors and wainscot were stained mission oak. The native hardwoods cost about \$40 a thousand.

In the left-hand corner as we enter the living-room is the rubble-stone chimney of which I have already spoken. You

will notice the crane and other furnishings of the fireplace, and in the niches at either side the shelves filled with copies of the owner's favorite authors, and above them, beautiful samples of native Indian baskets done in quill work. The corner opposite the chimney is occupied by a cottage piano.

A notable feature and one to which we wish to draw special attention is that nearly every article of furniture and decoration was made in Chester. Though lacking the dexterity of the lady

who, from an apple-barrel, a handful of feathers, four yards of Turkey red and a paper of tacks, could evolve a luxurious easy-chair, yet we have plenty of material and ability to produce artistic and comfortable furniture of native manufacture. An examination of the illustrations will convince one that we need not fear comparisons in this respect. The furniture is of oak, the upholstery in leather, the rugs, the blankets, the counterpanes, the pillows, the few paintings, the sketches and photographs are all of local production. Samples of beautiful china

fill the railing which encircles the room above the doorways, while fishing-rods, tennis-rackets, golf-sticks, etc., jostle each other in delightful companionship.

Opening off the living-room are two bedrooms, each 12 by 15 feet and a bathroom 6 by 15 feet. These rooms are finished with plastering applied as I have already described and have also a plastered ceiling. This gives a little attic which is very useful as a storage place for trunks, etc.

The bathroom and kitchen have a complete plumbing system with hot and cold water and all modern conveniences. The supply of water comes from a delicious well—clear, cold and sparkling. There is also telephone connection with all points.

If the cost were an important consideration the plumbing, telephone and various artistic touches might be omitted. A very satisfactory summer bungalow can be built for five or six hundred dollars, though prices vary according to locality.

There is no doubt that Chester is to-day one of Nova Scotia's greatest summer resorts and within two or three years it seems likely to be "The Cottage City by the

Sea." Thousands of dollars have been expended there in summer homes. Owing to the opening of the Halifax and South-western Railway the influx of tourists has been exceptional.



FIREPLACE BUILT OF STONE TAKEN OUT IN EXCAVATING THE CELLAR



INTERIOR LIVING-ROOM

OUR POINT OF VIEW

IT was in June, 1903, that the first issue of this magazine was put forth, so that we enter this month upon our fifth year of life. It is interesting to turn over the pages of the forty-eight issues and note the development and growth. The June number of 1903 was unillustrated and contained only sixteen pages. The first pictures appear in the December, 1903, issue. The size and circulation of the paper has steadily increased. To-day

Our Fourth Birthday

we print more copies than ever before and our circulation is at its highest point. We have now more annual subscribers on our books than any other Canadian magazine. This is not, we venture to think, a bad record. Looking back over the past four years, with its memories of strenuous days when, as we wrote on our last birthday, receipts waxed poor and printers proved unkind, there is one feeling which is stronger than any other with those of us who have seen the magazine through most of its vicissitudes and successes. That feeling is one of gratitude to those who have been our friends and supporters since the beginning. There are many names upon our subscription list which have kept their place uninterruptedly since the first issues—of Canadians and well-wishers of Canada who gave their practical sympathy to the effort to put out a high-class magazine which should tell the world of the life and resources of this our great country. From people quite unknown to any of us we have received dozens, yes hundreds, of letters of encouragement, of advice, of praise. Few can know how much such friendly communications have cheered us on. The difficulties of producing a high-class Canadian magazine are well-known and must continue to exist for many years until we are a larger and a richer country. But if the work has been hard and the results sometimes less than we hoped, it has been a labor of love. Nobody knows the limitations of the magazine better than we do—but unless much unsolicited testimony is not to be believed, we have succeeded in what was our dearest wish, to send out a clean sheet which has given to the world some small idea of the country we live in. To know that we have accomplished a part of what we attempted is our best reward.

IN another part of this issue will be found a description of the present position of the great Cobalt mining camp. Few of the world's mineral areas have come so quickly into prominence. There was practically no mining before 1904 and at the present time there are thirty mines shipping out ore.

The Cobalt Mining Camp

Properties like the Nipissing, La Rose and Trethewey have proved amply the richness of the field. Yet in some quarters, including the greatest financial centre in the world, the name Cobalt is almost synonymous with the word "fake." Only two Cobalt mining companies have been financed in London—the Cobalt Town Sites at £200,000 and England's Premier Cobalt Mining Company at the same sum—and we find the *Times* and some of the leading financial papers there are warning the public against Cobalt investments. The unscrupulous company promoter has succeeded in throwing discredit upon one of the richest mining areas in the world by the skill with which he has played upon the impatient desire of the foolish public to get rich quick. It is to be deplored that the spirit of the camp has been more in accordance with American methods of finance than British. The record of the "star" Cobalt mine, the Nipissing, cannot be commended. On a nominal capital of \$12,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 were issued, a dividend and a bonus were declared which sent the five dollar shares soaring up to thirty-five. No doubt the management took all the advantage possible of this desirable result. But the present position must be anything but satisfactory to the shareholder who went in at that dazzling figure. The yearly report of this mine just issued shows less than fifteen per cent earned on the issued capital stock of \$6,000,000—the other \$6,000,000 of the Treasury having been wisely cancelled. The

market price now stands around fifteen dollars and the earnings only represent fourteen odd per cent on the par value of the stock during a year that was admitted to be exceptionally successful for all the Cobalt mining properties. As one of our contemporaries says, it is evident that the extra dividend, or bonus, which was wisely passed for the last quarter was becoming a strain on earning powers. The three per cent quarterly dividend rate could not easily be dropped without seriously impairing the credit of the company, but the surplus after dividends of twelve per cent per annum is only two per cent on the capital or \$120,000; a large amount, perhaps, in an industrial venture but small enough in a mining company that has only surface veins to rely upon for revenue. The property will no doubt be worked in future with more scientific and economic methods and the stock placed on a permanent dividend basis, whether at six or eight or twelve per cent, so long as it is consistent with the earnings and the proper protection of posterity, if posterity is ever thought of in the mining of silver and cobalt. The passing of the dividend on the Foster mine and the Silver Queen was another hard knock for the camp, although a matter for congratulation to those who have its best interests at heart. The fact that it has already been found necessary to stop interest on both securities is, on the face of things, reasonable grounds for criticising the dividend declarations of a few months ago. Why did either company inaugurate a dividend basis when the future continuation of payments was uncertain unless it was to throw a lustre around the stock and thus add materially to its market value on the strength of possible future payments? The reputation of Canada suffered severely through the vagaries of British Columbia mining methods—but we fear the record of Cobalt to date will not do much to remove the distrust thereby caused in the money centres of the world. And the pity of it is that Cobalt is really a rich camp, which can be made to pay a handsome return upon legitimate financing. We fear no amount of good advice will affect the dishonest company promoter—he is proof against all patriotic appeals. And he will flourish as long as fools with money exist. But the power of the press is very great to expose shams and warn the investing public against wild-cat ventures. Also the power of the public prosecutor should be freely exercised. We believe the Cobalt mining area will prove one of the richest in the world and that careful investment therein will bring a handsome return. It behoves investors, however, to be very wary in separating the wheat from the chaff. For there is lots of chaff.

"Few more statesmanlike or strategic things have been brought to pass than the arrangement for cheaper postal rates on British periodicals. It will bring us into more general and more constant sympathetic touch with the Motherland. It will tend to a return to those habits of fitness and reserve which are the direct antithesis of the 'bombast' to which we are in this period of great and rapid development liable to be tempted. And it will go a long way to put a salutary check to the demoralization of our ways of thinking and help us to that 'British and Canadian consciousness' which is our right of birth and should be at once our safeguard and our pride."

This is the opinion of one of our contemporaries—the *Daily Witness* of Montreal—upon the new postal arrangements between Great Britain and Canada and it exactly expresses our own sentiments. We have for too long been feeding upon the sensational and vulgar reading matter that cheap postal rates have enabled the American publishers to send over here. Even our very nurseries, as the *Witness* says, have been invaded by the coarse fun and false art of the American colored supplements of the Sunday papers. We do not want to foster United States but British sentiment in this country and the best way to do it is to make it possible for our people to buy the British periodicals at as near the published price as possible. We hope and believe that with the changed postal arrangements which are soon to come into force that there will be an increase in the circulation in this country of the standard periodical literature of Great Britain, which is the best produced in the world to-day.

' THE KING'S PLATE '

HOW CANADA'S OLDEST HORSE-RACE WAS WON THIS YEAR BY
AN UNKNOWN OUTSIDER



" THEY'RE OFF "—THE START FOR THE KING'S PLATE



THE FINISH—SHOWING " KELVIN " WINNING THE KING'S PLATE
BY A NECK



MR. JOSEPH SEAGRAM, M.P.
President of the Ontario Jockey Club.



" KELVIN," THE WINNER OF THE KING'S PLATE; JOCKEY FOLEY UP AND MR. T. AMBROSE WOODS,
OWNER, AT THE HORSE'S HEAD



IN THE BETTING RING WHERE THE " SPECULATORS " BACK THEIR
FAVORITES



" SOCIETY " ON THE MEMBERS' LAWN

OUR HISTORY IN STATUES

VI.

ONE hundred and thirty-eight years after Jacques Cartier discovered Canada and sixty-four years after the founding of Quebec by Champlain—whilst New France was still a mere fringe of settlement along the banks of the great St. Lawrence—there came to take up the position of Governor over the French possessions in the New World the most remarkable of the three great men that France sent to this North American continent. Champlain was the daring pioneer who sowed the seed of French settlement in the soil at the foot of the picturesque rock we know as Quebec and gave civilization its first definite knowledge of the eastern interior of Canada, and more than a century later a skilful and polished soldier fell bravely at the head of his surprised army in defending that Quebec, now the strongest fortress in New France, against the arms of the nation whose flag now flies over Canada. Midway between them in point of time comes that rugged old fighter, Frontenac, who won for his country a power and respect in this France over the seas greater than she had ever had before and far beyond what her population or actual strength seemed to justify. And he accomplished most of this in his old age, after a first term of government which had ended in failure and recall.

Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, was an aristocrat, born of an ancient and noble family. We are told that at the age of fifteen he showed an uncontrollable passion for the life of a soldier and this love of fighting was the predominant feature of his life. At the age of twenty-six (1646) he had had ten years hard military experience in the field, of sieges, battles and wounds, and had won the rank of *Marechal de Camp* or what would be a brigadier-general with us. Two years later he fell in love with an heiress of sixteen and married her against the wishes of her father. But like the rest of his career the story of his married life is one of strife. His wife was beautiful, haughty and thrived on excitement. He was arrogant and impatient of all restraint. Small wonder, then, that they found life together intolerable. We read of him terrifying his wife's steward, keeping open table at his own little place, where he affected to hold court, and acted as if everyone owed duty to him, and generally behaving like a proud, headstrong, wayward, impecunious aristocrat.

When, in 1669, the great Turenne chose him of all French soldiers to command a Venetian force against the Turks who were attacking Candia, it was not surprising that he accepted the position with alacrity. Although Candia fell he increased his reputation for courage and military skill. Three years later he was appointed Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in New France. Such an escape from the temper of his wife and the demands of his creditors was exactly to his liking and in 1672, at the age of fifty-two, he crossed the ocean to commence the great work of his life. But even in the wilderness where he was virtually supreme, his faults of character nullified his undoubted powers and the first period of his rule is mainly a dismal record of his conflict with the bishop, who was always asserting

the authority of the church; with the Intendant Duchesneau, who was simply a spy on his actions, and with traders like Governor Perrot of Montreal, who eventually found himself in the Bastille for a few days for having defied the edict of the King against the *coureurs de bois* who were under his influence. The complaints against him became so numerous at last that in 1682 he was recalled to France. Had he never returned his place in Canadian history would not have been very considerable or very meritorious. The encouragement he gave to La Salle was his best work. The truth was he was an extraordinary man who needed extraordinary circumstances to bring out his powers. In times of peace his faults were uppermost—especially his obstinacy

and his impatience of all opposition. It needed the dangers and alarms of war to show the best that was in him. And such dangers were soon to arise. For seven years after his recall New France was in a desperate plight. The two incompetent Governors who had succeeded him had utterly failed to keep the dreaded Iroquois in check and to the horror of Indian massacres was added the terror of a war with England. From the stricken colony came the cry for Frontenac as the only man who could save the situation. During his first rule, in spite of his violent temper, he had won the confidence and the respect of the Indians, and in 1689 the King sent him back to New France to rouse the despairing colonists to hope and action.

At the age of 72, when most men's kingdom is the fireside, he set out to face a situation which might have dismayed Turenne himself in his prime. But now for the first time the predominant trait of his character—his pugnacity—was the quality that alone could save the position. It was a dauntless, obstinate fighter who was wanted and Frontenac had been a fighter consistently since he first left home as a youth of fifteen. During the next ten years he fought the Iroquois and he fought the English and he so broke the power of the dreaded Indians that they were never again a dread to the colony, and after harassing the English colonists he repulsed their great counter attack on Quebec. We have not space to trace the events of his second eventful period of rule in detail, but let us take a look at him at close quarters on one or two notable occasions. On his return he found everything in a state of panic—his

old advance post in the wilderness—Fort Frontenac—abandoned and burnt and the fear of the Indians so great that the bishop says the appearance of a few savages would put a whole neighborhood to flight. But the old warrior knew the Iroquois as his own children and few white men, as Parkman says, have ever equalled or approached him in the art of dealing with the Indians. They were born fighters and so was he and there was a sympathy between them which surpassed all understanding. He took a very high line with them. Although the colony was defenceless save for his own courage, this is the message he sent to the revolted lake tribes, formerly friends of the French, who were besieging one of his commanders at Michillimackinac:

"I am astonished to learn that you have forgotten the protection that I always gave you. Do you think that I am no longer alive; or that I have

(Continued on page 26.)



THE STRIKING STATUE OF FRONTENAC BY THE
BRILLIANT FRENCH-CANADIAN SCULPTOR,
HEBERT, AT QUEBEC.

Every line and muscle of the face are those of the fighter.

"THE SONGS OF A SOURDOUGH"

IN WHICH A SCOTCH-CANADIAN VERSIFIER WITH THE KIPLINGESQUE METHOD
SINGS OF LIFE IN THE YUKON AND ON THE FRONTIERS OF EMPIRE

"This is the law of the Yukon, and ever she makes it plain:
'Send not your foolish and feeble; send me your strong and your sane.

* * * * *

Them will I take to my bosom, them will I call my sons;
Them will I gild with my treasure, them will I glut with my meat;
But the others—the misfits, the failures—I trample under my feet.
Dissolute, damned and despairful, crippled and palsied and slain,
Ye would send me the spawn of your gutters—Go! take back your spawn
again."

Reading one evening lately, in a spacious armchair, these lines from the introductory piece of a little book of verse—*Songs of a Sourdough*, by Robert W. Service (William Briggs, Toronto)—we settled ourselves more comfortably for the pleasure of getting a poetic glimpse of the life of the wonderful Yukon—a land about which the ordinary man has a very vague idea. (It may not be generally known that "Sourdough" in the Yukon designates an old-timer, one whose experience reaches back to the days when yeast was a luxury unknown, and a lump of dough was retained to "rise" the next batch of bread.) Unfortunately Mr. Service only sings of the sordid element amongst the inhabitants of that far-away land, of "the dissolute, damned and despairful." Of the "strong and the sane" we see nothing. Bret Harte's most striking figures in a land not greatly dissimilar, stand out by force of contrast with the few good and simple souls who have strayed into his outlandish mining camps. But there are no respectable figures in Mr. Service's Yukon. There is the parson's son to whom it is hell to think

"Of the thousands and thousands I've squandered on cards and women and drink."

He was there before gold was discovered and "got in on Bonanza before the big rush began."

"Oh, those Dawson days, and the sin and the blaze, and the town all open wide.

(If God made me in His likeness, sure He let the devil inside.)

But we all were mad, both the good and the bad, and as for the women, well—

No spot on the map in so short a space has hustled more souls to hell."

* * * * *

This was the song of the parson's son, as he lay in his bunk alone,
Ere the fire went out and the cold crept in, and his blue lips ceased to moan,

And the hunger-maddened malamutes had torn him flesh from bone.

A little further on, in *The Shooting of Dan McGrew*, we are introduced to the Malamute Saloon, "a light-o-love, the lady that's known as Lou," a miner "with a foot in the grave and scarcely the strength of a louse" and other kindred spirits. When the dying miner begins to play the piano his wonderful playing is described as meaning to the outlawed hearers—hunger and night and the stars. The following lines are expressive:

And hunger not of the belly kind, that's banished with bacon and beans;
But the gnawing hunger of lonely men for a home and all that it means;
For a fireside far from the cares that are, four walls and a roof above;
But oh! so crammed with cosy joy, and crowned with a woman's love;
A woman dearer than all the world, and true as Heaven is true—
(God! how ghastly she looks through her rouge,—the lady that's known as Lou).

In lighter vein is *The Cremation of Sam McGee*, which, unless we are mistaken, will become popular for public recitations.

Perhaps the strongest effort is *The Low-Down White*, of which the following lines give the idea:

This is the pay-day up at the mines, when the bearded brutes come down;
There's money to buru in the streets to-night, so I've sent my klooch to town,
With a haggard face and a ribband of red entwined in her hair of brown.

And I know at the dawn she'll come reeling home with the bottles, one,
two, three;

One for herself to drown her shame, and two big bottles for me,
To make me forget the thing I am and the man I used to be.

* * * * *

Oh, I have guarded my secret well! And who would dream as I speak
In a tribal tongue like a rogue unhung, 'mid the ranch-house filth and reek,
I could roll to bed with a Latin phrase, and rise with a verse of Greek?

* * * * *

She will come with the dawn, and the dawn is near; I can see its evil glow,

Like a corpse-light seen through a frosty pane in a night of want and woe;
And yonder she comes, by the bleak hill-pines, swift staggering through the snow.

In *The Spell of the Yukon* there is this description of the lure of the gold-seeker:

You come to get rich (damned good reason),

You feel like an exile at first;

You hate it like hell for a season,

And then you are worse than the worst.

It grips you like some kinds of sinning;

It twists you from foe to a friend;

It seems it's been since the beginning;

It seems it will be to the end.

* * * * *

They're making my money diminish;

I'm sick of the taste of champagne.

Thank God! when I'm skinned to a finish

I'll pike to the Yukon again.

I'll fight—and you bet it's no sham-fight;

It's hell!—but I've been there before;

And it's better than this by a damsite—

So me for the Yukon once more.

* * * * *

There's gold, and it's haunting and haunting;

It's luring me on as of old;

Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting,

So much as just finding the gold.

It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,

It's the forests where silence has lease;

It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,

It's the stillness that fills me with peace.

The Little Old Log Cabin strikes a sweeter note:

When a man gits on his uppers in a hard-pan sort of town,

An' he ain't got nothin' comin', an' he can't afford ter eat,

An' he's in a fix fer lodgin', an' he wanders up an' down,

An' you'd fancy he'd been boozin', he's so locoed 'bout the feet;

When he's feelin' sneakin' sorry, an' his belt is hangin' slack,

An' his face is peaked an' grey-like, an' his heart gits down an' whines,

Then he's apt ter git a-thinkin' an' a-wishin' he was back

In the little ol' log cabin in the shadder of the pines.

* * * * *

Oh, the little ol' log cabin, it's a solemn shinin' mark,

When a feller gits ter sinnin', an' a-goin' ter the wall,

An' folks don't understand him, an' he's gropin' in the dark,

An' he's sick of bein' cursed at, an' he's longin' fer his call:

When the sun of life's a-sinkin' you can see it 'way above,

On the hill from out the shadder in a glory 'gin the sky,

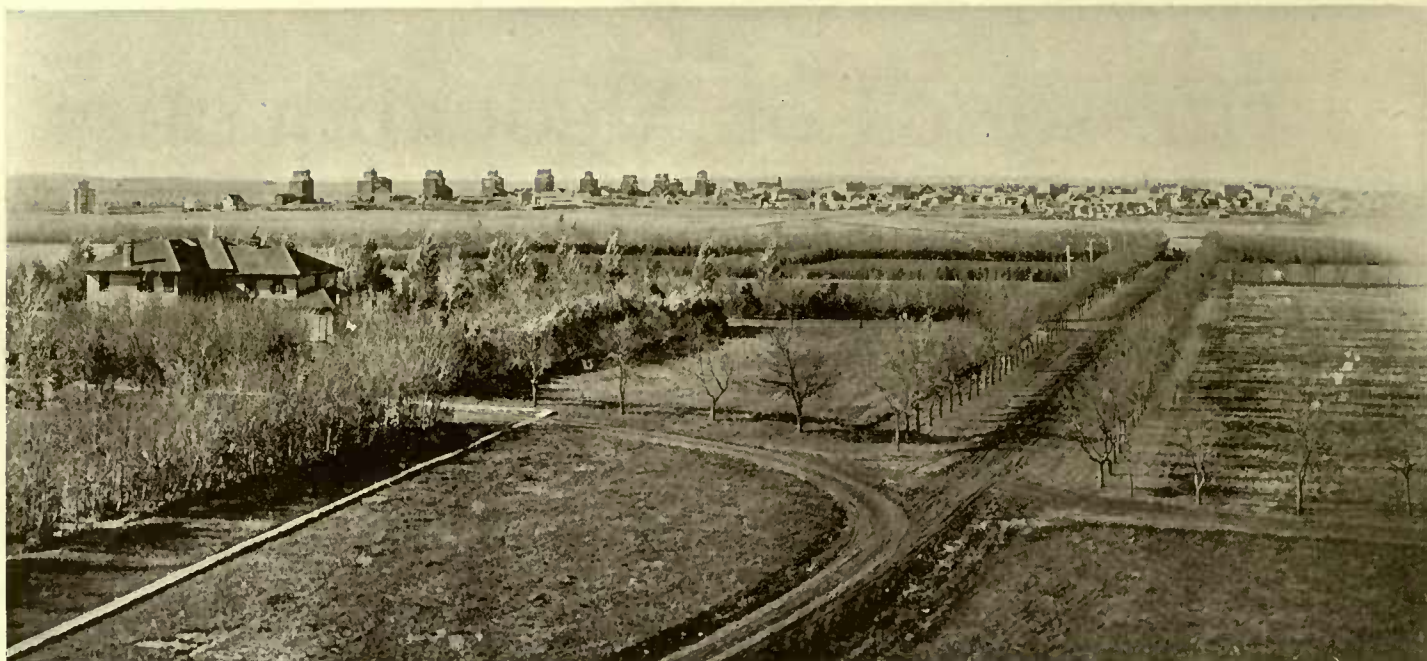
An' your mother's voice is callin', an' her arms are stretched in love,

An' somehow you're glad you're goin', an' you ain't a-scared to die;

When you'll be like a kid again, an' nestle to her breast,

An' never leave its shelter, an' forget, an' love, an' rest.

As will be seen from the verses quoted, Mr. Service has caught something of Mr. Kipling's spirit. He will not, we imagine, deny that consciously or unconsciously the Anglo-Indian is his master. When he leaves the mining camp and the trail he is not successful. But in describing the feelings of those who are making Empire on the frontiers of civilization he is sometimes effective. We understand he is a young man and this modest little volume inspires the hope that with a wider experience of life and a study of some deeper mind than that of the Laureate of Empire he may produce verses of real power. He has a wide and little-developed field before him here in Canada.



VIEW OF THE TOWN OF INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN, TAKEN FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, SHOWING ELEVEN ELEVATORS AND FIFTEEN MILES OF WHEAT FIELDS.

NOTES OF THE WEST

THE unusually late coming of warm spring weather throughout the northern part of the continent has had the effect in the Canadian West of delaying seeding fully three weeks. The farmers of Manitoba have suffered more severely in this respect than those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, for in the latter climatic conditions have been more favorable and in their leading wheat-growing districts seeding was finished in good time. The delay in seeding operations in Manitoba means that the crop will have to grow and ripen in ninety days and even then it will be in danger from the early frosts which almost invariably are experienced in the latter half of August.

It is believed that the wheat-producing area of Manitoba will not be larger than that of last year. Mr. C. W. Speers of the Dominion Immigration Department, who has recently made a tour of the West, says: "There is still a spirit of confidence among the Western grain producers. I am still hopeful that they will have a prosperous year. The area sown in wheat may be curtailed, but coarse grains somewhat in demand may take their place, and there has been as much profit in oats, barley, potatoes, cattle and dairy produce as there has been in wheat."

The great increase in settlement in Alberta and Saskatchewan means a large increase in the area seeded to wheat, and it has been estimated that the increased area in the West, outside of Manitoba, will probably amount to 50 per cent over that of a year ago. This increased area is expected to more than make up for any deficiency in the wheat area of Manitoba.

The city of Victoria, B.C., has a remarkable and difficult Indian problem on its hands. The city has grown around the old reserve of the Songhee Indians; the land is needed for urban expansion, but up to the present all efforts to induce the Indians to move elsewhere have ended in failure. This reserve was granted to the Songhees in 1850 by Sir James Douglas, who for many years administered the Pacific Coast for the Hudson's Bay Company. It was not many years before the growth of Victoria made the proximity of the Indians disagreeable. The Cariboo goldfields came into prominence and one of the first places to feel the benefit was Victoria. Nine years after the reserve was established the Legislative Council of the Island of Vancouver petitioned the Governor

to remove the Indians. He declined to break the agreement entered into with them, but he suggested an arrangement by which they would be provided for elsewhere. However, no such arrangement was made and the Indians still occupy land that the city needs much more than it did half a century ago. Last autumn Mr. Frank Pedley, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, negotiated with the Songhees with a view to obtaining from them their Victoria land. The Indians offered to give it up provided they were paid \$1,000 a family, on a basis of forty-two families, and were given their old camp-ground on Cadboro Bay for a new reserve. The cash terms were satisfactory to the Department, but it was found that the land at Cadboro Bay could not be procured as its owners, the Hudson's Bay Company, would not sell. However, a larger tract not far from the old camp-ground was suggested as an alternative, but this the Indians would not accept and there the negotiations came, for a time at least, to an end, the Indians positively declining to take any other land than the old Cadboro Bay camp-ground. The presence of the reserve still hampers the expansion of the city of Victoria. The present strength of the Songhees is 101 souls, or 42 families. Including the male heads of families, widows and the families represented by orphans, the voting strength is 26.

The opening up of the Peace River country is to be vigorously pushed ahead. So says Mr. Fred. S. Lawrence of Fort Vermilion, Alta., who was recently at Ottawa arranging with the Department of the Interior for a township survey of the district and for the completion of the survey of the river lots now settled upon. Mr. Lawrence is confident that the district is capable of supporting a large population, for wheat-raising has proved successful and a good market is afforded by the mills of the Hudson's Bay Company, which are equipped with the most modern roller-process and produce flour for the posts in the Far North along the Mackenzie River. The Federal Government is to establish an Experimental Farm in the district and ascertain what the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the country are before settlers are induced to go there. "There has been," said Mr. Lawrence, "much dispute throughout Canada as to the value of this district, and a good opportunity will now be afforded of deciding all this. The

question of wheat raising has been settled, some of the finest wheat in Canada having been raised in that district." Mr. Lawrence was able to tell Dr. Saunders, Dominion Superintendent of Experimental Farms, of No. 1 hard ripening in 86 days, having been sown on the 10th of May and harvested on 4th of August; also of 25,000 bushels raised at Vermilion and 6,000 at Peace River Crossing last year. Experiments are being made with fall wheat, which it is believed will likely be successful on account of the uniform snowfall covering the wheat from fall until spring. Many people, especially in Eastern Canada, have been sceptical as to the Peace River country looking upon it as being too far to the North to be of any value for grain raising, but now a thorough test of its value will be made.

Mr. Lawrence says he is not advising people to go into the Peace River country at present; he thinks they should wait until there is railway development and in the meantime take up land near the railways. He says there will be lots of time after the railway development starts, which it will do in a short time. He is confident that in the course of a few years the Peace River country will be just as valuable as Manitoba or the Western Provinces.

The resources of the Peace River country include mineral products; there is every indication of large deposits of coal, petroleum, tar, natural gas, also of mica and gypsum. Railway development will open up these properties and also the fisheries and the timber resources.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Moosomin, Sask., it was resolved to organize a Five Thousand Club. The resolution to that effect, which was unanimously adopted, sets forth the many advantages of the town and district which are second to none in the West. Extended reference was made to the beauty of the surrounding country, its fertility, the salubriousness of the climate and the usually successful crop record. Reference was also made to the enterprise of the town and its growing and already important industries. The feeling seemed to be general that if the citizen worked hand in hand there was nothing whatever to hinder the speedy carrying out of the object of the newly organized club, namely, the securing of a population of 5,000.

Wetaskiwin, Alberta, is going ahead, according to a western correspondent, who writes that "as houses for rental are scarce building operations are commencing and preparations are being made to erect a large number of dwellings. Already several parties are on the ground looking over the situation who intend to move here and engage in contract work. On one of the new subdivisions twenty-eight building permits have been issued, while on another seventy-five have been issued. Parties are selling their property in the old townsite and building on the new. The value on these has consequently doubled. The land lying adjacent to the railway and to the northeast of the city will undoubtedly make in the future the new city, as it is level and high and is close to the part suitable for trackage purposes. The Board of Trade are taking up the matter of securing sites for prospective manufacturing concerns. They will apply to the City Council for a grant to aid them in their undertakings.

On May 10th Lethbridge, Alberta, celebrated the first anniversary of its birth as a city. The celebration lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until late into the night. The city was thronged with visitors from all the surrounding country. The morning programme included a monster procession containing large labor and mercantile sections, the latter consisting of gay floats, several hundreds of school children in line, Lethbridge squadron of Alberta Cadets, both mounted and on foot, fire brigade and citizens and visitors in carriages. Five unions were in the labor section and over 200 miners' badges were in evidence. A contingent of Indian chiefs, mounted, formed a picturesque unit. The afternoon was devoted to sports. A banquet of 150 covers in Oliver's Hall in the evening was the most formal feature of the programme, when the health of "Lethbridge, Queen City of the Sunny South," and of her energetic population was proposed and drank in many complimentary and various terms. A grand display of fireworks at 10.30 o'clock wound up the celebration, which in every respect was a marked success.

Good progress is being made in the work of organizing the University of Alberta, whose home is to be at Strathcona, opposite the provincial capital of Edmonton. According to the University Act of 1906 "The first convocation of the University shall consist of all graduates of any University in His Majesty's Dominions having the degrees of Bachelor or Master of Arts, Bachelor, Licentiate or Doctor of Law or of Civil Law, Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor or Master of Science, or Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture and graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, who are actually residing in the Province three months prior to the first election of the members to the Senate of the University and who at least one month prior to the said election register themselves as members of such convocation in the office of the 'Provincial Secretary.'" The register has been opened and applications for enrolment should be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton. The registration fee is two dollars.

Calgary expects a large meat-packing industry to be soon established a few miles out of town on the Elbow River. A tract of land for a site has been secured with abundant water supply and excellent railway facilities. A country so well adapted for the raising of stock as Alberta is, the proportions the ranching business has already assumed

the possibility of securing large tracts of land adjacent to a large river with a rapid current, and the existence of a well-equipped transcontinental railway in the midst of all this, with the immediate prospect of others, offers a tempting opportunity to the packed meat industry, and this is said to be only one of the businesses interested in the recent land purchases. Montreal and Milwaukee capitalists have been looking over the situation with a view to establishing flour mills and some of their negotiations have reached a definite stage. It is confidently expected by men who know the situation, that in five years' time there will be a town of four thousand people on the banks of the Elbow River two miles beyond East Calgary.

Ballasting operations on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway have commenced. Active operations will be carried on from the present time to the close of the season. The termination of the operated portion of the Pheasant Hills branch is at Strasburg, but the line has been constructed fifteen miles farther northwest to an extensive gravel pit, from which it is expected that very large quantities of ballast will be taken during the coming season for use on the extension of the line westward. Abernethy, Sask., one of the stations on the line, has made quite a record during the past season in connection with the shipment



IMMIGRATION AGENTS DRIVING OVER THE PRAIRIE ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

of wheat. Up to the middle of May 400,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Abernethy and there are 80,000 bushels in the elevators at the station at the present time. About 100,000 bushels were shipped out during the month of April.

New regulations governing the leasing of coal lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and the railway belt of British Columbia have been approved by the Governor-General-in-Council. They provide that coal areas may be leased for a period of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 in advance; that no application shall be for more than 2,500 acres, that priority of legal possession shall ensure title; that operations must be begun within 12 months; that a royalty of five cents per ton shall be paid and that actual settlers shall be allowed to buy coal for their own use at a price not to exceed \$1.75 per ton at the pit's mouth.

A project is on foot for establishing a paper mill at Saskatoon, Sask. There is an abundance of straw used in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of paper to be had right at hand. At Prince Albert and points north may be procured great quantities of pulp wood. The advantages for distribution found at Saskatoon and the raw material almost at hand have led capitalists to seriously consider the matter. Abundance of water is another attraction.

At a general meeting of the Board of Trade of Moose Jaw, Sask., held recently, resolutions were

passed asking for Government inquiry into the coal situation, immediate relief from the lumber combine, lower express rates, and a system of Government grants towards building hospitals, as a municipal undertaking, to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost.

Mr. A. Thompson, living 18 miles east of High River, Alberta, has the largest number of acres under cultivation of any of the settlers of the Canadian West. He has a total of 10,400 acres of fall wheat in. All the breaking of the ground was done by steam ploughs. This is almost beyond imagination. If there was a man, team and a single binder placed in this field to cut this wheat, it would take them over three years to cut the grain. There will be probably fifty binders working at once when the crop is harvested next August.

While digging a well within the limits of the city of Calgary, bituminous coal was discovered. If the deposits prove to be as large as they are hoped to be, they will give Calgary a great advantage as a manufacturing centre.

"A very serious drawback to many Western towns," writes a western correspondent, "is the lack of good boarding-house accommodation. This lack is felt especially by young men, who do not care to board in a hotel, and by ladies. Not long ago a young lady in Winnipeg applied for a position in quite a large town in Saskatchewan. Her application was accepted, but the gentleman who wished to employ her wrote saying that he was afraid to advise her to go, unless she had friends there, for there was no suitable accommodation for ladies in the town. The young lady did not have friends there so she is still in Winnipeg.

In many cases young men and women have gone to private homes and begged for a room and with true western hospitality women have taken strangers into their homes when they much preferred having only their own family. The trouble is, too, that when once a woman opens her home to a stranger, she is sure to be constantly bothered by people wanting room and board.

So much for the great need there is for good boarding-houses, and now comes the question of the cost of starting. It is true that in most Western towns it is impossible to rent a suitable building, but some towns have given a bonus and doubtless there are many at the present time that would be willing to give some substantial inducements to a capable man or woman who would agree to devote their time to running a first-class boarding-house. It would be necessary to build and a pretty good building should not cost more than three thousand dollars. Of course, that is in the smaller towns, where lots are cheap."

The Canadian Northern Railway is to rebuild the Regina and Prince Albert branch this summer. The reconstruction of the line has commenced from the Regina end and will be pushed as rapidly as possible, till practically a new road-bed is built. The ties are being distributed and the construction gang with boarding-car is now on the line. It will take 250,000 ties to complete the work. Heavy steel will be laid as far as Disley and on certain other portions of the branch.

The loss of cattle amongst the ranchers south of the Cypress Hills, Alberta, are not so heavy as was rumored earlier in the spring. The riders have been out for the past three weeks and report that the stockmen of Montana have generously cared for the beasts which drifted across the border.

The Cobalt Mining Camp

(Continued from page 11)

of the district. The first discovery was made by Dr. Reddick, of Winchester, Ont., whose sample of ore assayed \$17,500 to the ton. His claim was sold for \$250,000. Thus Larder Lake became advertised as a gold field, and ever since a stream of prospectors has been flowing into the northern camp. Some make their way thither by following Blanche River from Lake Timiskaming, breaking their journey at the half-way house at Tom's Town. Others keep to the railway line as far as Englehart, and from that station travel the remaining twenty-seven miles to Larder Lake by stage. Two little settlements have already sprung into existence in the new camp. Larder "City," with a population of 300, is at present chiefly a canvas town. At Dublin Bay a hotel and general store are doing business in tents, and a pool-room and barber shop in log shanties, while various flimsy shacks are being hastily put up to accommodate the influx of gold-seekers.

The Provincial Government is doing its share in the development of the Timiskaming and in the effort to effect a fairly equable distribution of its wealth. Already the Government railway, the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario, has been extended as far as Douglas Chutes, although the last division from Englehart northward is still operated by the construction department. Engineers are now at work marking out the route for the ninety-mile branch that is to connect Cobalt with Sudbury, while another party is surveying a line from Englehart to Larder Lake, so that, as soon as the new gold fields give any promise of permanency, the railway may be extended in their direction. During the last two summers, under Government auspices, Professor Goodwin, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has conducted mining classes and delivered stereopticon lectures on geology at Cobalt, Haileybury, and all the principal mines, at the same time identifying almost innumerable specimens for prospectors, and distributing complete sets of mineralogical samples to all who asked for them. Near the Cobalt station the Government conducts a free reading room, which is evidently highly appreciated, if

one may judge from the throng of men who have patronized it during the past winter. But, perhaps, no recent action of the Ontario Legislature has been more generally approved than its proposal to tax the products of every mine wherever they exceed \$10,000 in value, the only opponents of this measure being the mine-owners who, however, find compensation in the cheaper smelter charges secured to them by the Government's plan to grant a bounty on all minerals refined within the Province.

But vastly more important than either the mineral wealth of the Timiskaming or the manner of its exploitation is the loftiness of moral standard maintained by those who have gone into the district professedly in quest of fortune. The late Dr. Drummond of Montreal, known and beloved on both sides of the Atlantic as the poet of the French-Canadian *habitant*, wore himself out last winter at Cobalt giving his medical services freely not only to his own miners but also wherever else needed. Then, just as spring was breaking, the Province was stirred to admiration by the heroic conduct of two young graduates of the School of Practical Science who, for three nights and days, drew a sleigh bearing an invalid comrade fifty miles through the woods in the hope that they might get him to Toronto and the best medical advice in time to save his life.

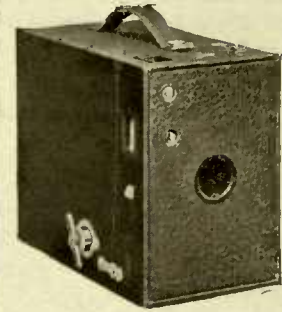
The Alpine Club

THE Alpine Club of Canada is preparing plans for its second summer campaign, which will this year be spent camping in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta. The camp this year will be situated in Paradise Valley, near Lake Louise, 6,300 feet above sea level; it will open on July 4th and continue until July 11th, the eight days being spent in attacks upon various peaks. Several Swiss guides will be loaned by the C. P. R. for the camp, and every preparation is being made by the officials to see that a thoroughly successful mountaineering holiday will be enjoyed by the members. This year the membership of the camp will be limited to two hundred, and indications point to this number being fully made up, so that applications will be taken in order as they come, to either President O. Wheeler at Calgary, or Mrs. H. J. Parker, the secretary, at Winnipeg.

TABLE OF COBALT MINES

Leading Mines.	Capital.	Shares, Par value.	Market Price on May 31st.
Abitibi.....	\$2,500,000	\$ 1.00	.14½
Beaver.....	500,000	1.00	
Buffalo.....	1,000,000	1.00	2.75
Cobalt Central.....	4,000,000	1.00	.37
Cobalt Contact.....	300,000	.50	
Cobalt Lake.....	5,000,000	1.00	.24
Coniagas.....	4,000,000	5.00	4.32
Drummond.....	(Private Co.)		
Foster.....	1,000,000	1.00	1.11
Green-Meehan.....	1,500,000	1.00	.57
Hudson Bay.....	25,000	1.00	193.00
Kerr Lake (Jacobs).....	3,000,000	5.00	4.60
Kerr Lake (Crown Reserve).....	3,000,000	1.00	
Keewatin.....	1,000,000	1.00	
King Edward.....	6,000,000	5.00	1.50
La Rose.....	5,000,000	1.00	5.00
Lawson.....	5,000,000	1.00	
Little Nipissing.....	650,000	1.00	
McKinley-Darragh Savage.....	2,500,000	1.00	1.35
Nova Scotia.....	2,000,000	1.00	.25
Nipissing.....	6,000,000	5.00	13.00
Peterson Lake.....	3,000,000	1.00	.35
Red Rock.....	1,000,000	1.00	.75
Right-of-Way.....	500,000	1.00	5.00
Rochester-Cobalt.....	1,000,000	1.00	
Silver Bar.....	500,000	1.00	.35
Silver Leaf.....	5,000,000	1.00	.11
Silver Queen.....	1,500,000	1.00	1.29
Timiskaming (old).....	2,500,000	1.00	1.09
Townsite.....	100,000	1.00	2.75
Trethewey.....	1,000,000	1.00	1.08
University.....	1,000,000	10.00	6.00

THE NEW BROWNIE



The
No. 2A

Price
\$3.00

PICTURES 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 INCHES

This new Brownie Camera loads in daylight for 6 or for 12 exposures, has fine meniscus lens. Eastman Rotary shutter that is always set, three stops, two finders, two tripod sockets and is perfectly adapted to snap shots or time exposures. Well made in every detail.

All Dealers.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited

Catalogues of Kodaks and Brownies at the dealers or by mail. TORONTO, CAN.



"Perrin"
Long Gloves

(MOUSQUETAIRE)

Known wherever
gloves are worn as the
most elegant and
perfect fitting.

The genuine all
have the above
trademark. 6-06

The Prairie Land Co.

FRANCIS, Sask.

We have **150,000 Acres** of choice farm lands, both wild and improved, for sale at reasonable prices and terms. Excellent water easily obtained. This land lies within the famous Indian Head Wheat Belt, adjacent to the town of Francis, where all commercial and professional lines are represented. First-class schools and churches, chartered banks, large elevator capacity, splendid shipping facilities. On the Arcola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, forty miles southeast of Regina. Further particulars cheerfully given. Call or write.

Reference—Bank of Hamilton.

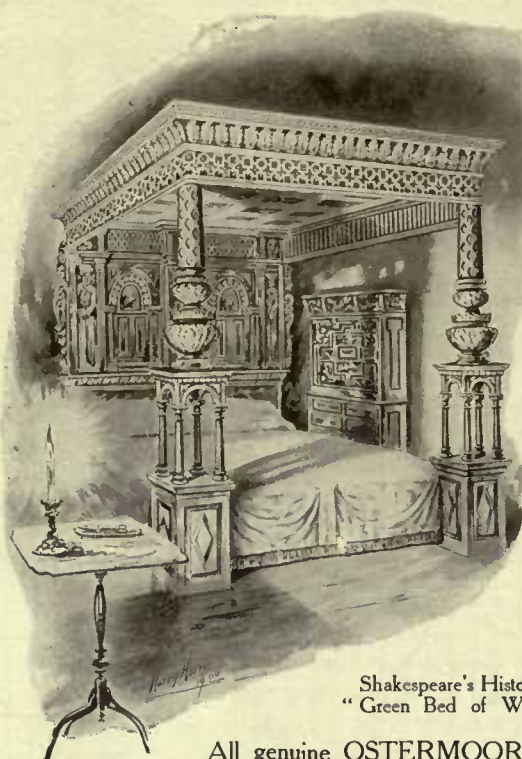
Our Wheat Prospect.

It seems likely that our western wheat crop will be smaller than last year. But even allowing a falling off of fifteen to twenty percent of acreage, under normal growing conditions, for the rest of the year, the wheat crop of the Canadian West would not be less than sixty million bushels. As a matter of fact, Canada—and during the years of "giant strides" and "unbounded prosperity"—has made more than one such slip of the cogs of wheat production. In 1902, for instance, there was a total wheat yield, in the West, of about seventy-three million bushels, while in the following year it was only fifty-two million bushels, to be followed again by a production of fifty-six million bushels in 1904. The decline was therefore very considerable. But notwithstanding that the short crops continued for two years there was never a halt in the advancing tide of Canada's commercial progress. In 1905 the crop returns made a big jump to about eighty-six million bushels, to be followed by the bumper crop, part of which has not yet been marketed, of 1906. Wheat production for the past ten years has appeared to have run in two year cycles. Previous to the then big crop of 1890, there were two or three years of low returns. The three years preceding 1895 were also of moderate production, 1905 increasing about ninety percent. After that came two more "lean" years, followed by two good years, 1898 and 1899; then there was one poor year (a very poor one with only seventeen million bushel), to be in turn followed by two exceedingly good years, 1901 and 1902. The records following 1902 have already been shown.

JOURNEYING TO CHINA

The Perils of Travel on the Great Rivers of the Empire

CANADIAN missionaries laboring in the interior of China have many hardships even in the matter of reaching the field. The journey across the Pacific is only the beginning. As railways are still very scarce in China, it is necessary to travel in river boats up stream, and at the cataracts of the Yangtse it is not unusual for the light and poorly constructed boats to go to pieces. The journey takes nearly three months usually, and comfort is at a premium. Naturally the transportation of heavy freight in such a way is very difficult, and it is impossible to avoid rough handling from time to time. Miss McIntosh, who is at the mission station of Wei Hwei Fu, a little over a year ago ordered a piano from Canada. The instrument arrived in due course, and as it was a Goulay, and hence well and carefully built it stood the journey admirably in spite of the fact that it got wet, possibly in one of the numerous wrecks to which reference has been made. Miss McIntosh writes as follows to the manufacturers: "Messrs. Goulay, Winter & Leeming: The piano is in very good condition—the tone is good. The pedals are rusted and the varnish blistered a little on the lid, but the instrument looks well and I am pleased to find it is in tune. There are now five pianos in our mission and the Goulay is the favorite." A piano which can spend three months on a Chinese river, besides a month on a freight car, and an ocean steamer, and arrive at its destination in tune is a piano worthy of the splendid reputation the Goulay has already won.



Shakespeare's Historic
"Green Bed of Warr."

All genuine OSTERMOOR FELT MATTRESSES have a red and black "circle" tag sewn into end band, with the word "Ostermoor" in black, and our name on outside of circle. Don't accept a substitute.

The Alaska Feather & Down Co., Limited

Sole Canadian Manufacturers

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

2 feet 6 inches wide,	
25 lbs. -	\$ 9.50
3 feet wide, 30 lbs. -	11.00
3 feet 6 inches wide,	
35 lbs. -	12.50
4 feet wide, 40 lbs. -	14.00
4 feet 6 inches wide,	
45 lbs. -	15.00
All 6 feet 3 inches long.	
In two parts, 50 cts. extra.	

"HEALTH INSURANCE"

FOR THE FAMILY!

The only real life insurance is protection from disease and ill-health. Modern science has provided for this in

"Standard Ideal" Porcelain Enameled Ware

Do not remodel your home, or begin to build without first seeing that your architect has included in his specifications the installing of

"Standard Ideal"

Lavatories, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Sinks and Laundry Tubs.

Strong as iron, snow white and beautiful as china, made in one piece, non-porous and smooth as a billiard ball, "STANDARD IDEAL" WARE in the home is the guarantee of absolute cleanliness, freedom from poisonous gasses and the boon of good health.

"Standard Ideal" Ware Lasts Longest

Your Architect or Plumber will recommend it. Ask them.

The Standard Ideal Co., Limited

PORT HOPE, ONT.

Sales Offices and Sample Rooms: Toronto, 50 Colborne Street; Montreal, 128 West Craig St.; Winnipeg, 24 Telfer Building.

Milk will not burn in Aluminum Saucepans

MANUFACTURED BY

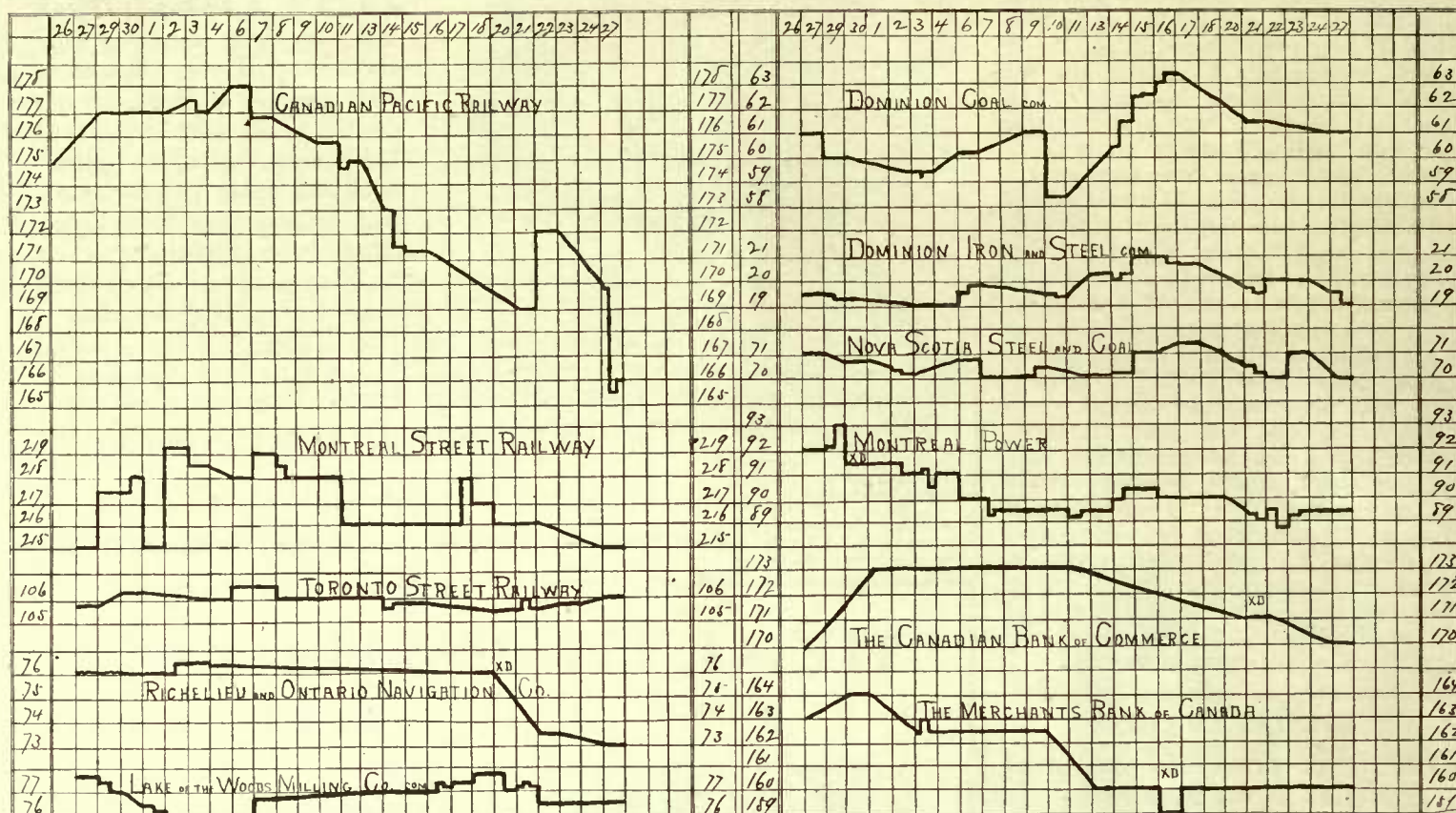
THE CANADIAN ALUMINUM WORKS, Limited

Chambly Canton, Quebec

THE TREND OF THE MARKETS

DURING MAY

A DAILY RECORD OF THE FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE MONTH



Compiled exclusively for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

The operators on the stock market, like the rest of the people found the May weather conditions decidedly dispiriting. It was not so much the personal discomfort in the cold and snowy days, though that must be counted too as a depressing factor, as the general anxiety about seeding in the West that has influenced the price-list. The season has been very abnormal. Usually the seeding in Manitoba and the two new Provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, is well over in April. This year frost and snow so delayed operations that seeding was prolonged late into May. Judging from the rise in wheat and the general excitement of the speculation in that cereal, one might suppose almost that the crop was ruined. But as a matter of fact the damage sustained so far is confined to the reduction in the seeded area. That is placed at from 10 to 15 per cent by competent observers. Statistics do not uphold the theory pressed by some pessimists that a late seeding means a late harvest. On the several previous occasions on which the seeding has been late the harvest has not been delayed much beyond the usual time. But all the same it would be futile to deny that this year's crop will be exposed to more peril than ordinarily because of the lateness of seeding and of the hurry and rush that prevailed.

Naturally Canadian Pacific is most notably affected. During May the stock showed a weakness and declining tendency more pronounced than during the general Wall Street declines of mid-March. This was said to be due largely to selling by nervous European holders. C. P. R. is held quite largely in Berlin and Amsterdam as well as in London. Over here the stockholders know that its traffic is becoming more varied; the wheat does not bulk so high in proportion to the total freight carried as it used to. For all that a reduction in the Western yield would have considerable effect on its earnings, as indeed it would on the trade of the whole country.

The city of Montreal has been adversely affected by the 'Longshoremen's strike. In some ways the influence of this disturbance has extended to other parts of the country. Through the detention in port of the large number of ocean vessels unable to promptly exchange their cargoes the clearing away of the congestion in grain has been delayed. This congestion had considerable to do with the special stringency experienced by the money markets during the winter and spring. The banks were obliged to advance so much more than usual to carry the larger stocks of grain in the elevators that they had nothing left over for Stock Exchange borrowers, hence the market's

disappointment at the vexatious delay in the shipping of the produce. If it were not for that more funds would be available for the brokers.

The excellent profit-statements issued by the Bank of Montreal and the Imperial Bank of Canada, and the recent raise of one per cent by the latter in its annual dividend, have not sufficed to improve the quotations for bank stocks. On the contrary they show a sagging tendency—several of the best now selling below the level reached last month.

Not much improvement is noticeable in the relations of the two big Nova Scotia companies—Dominion Iron and Dominion Coal. The suit for damages presumably still goes on, and rumors, more or less well-defined, are heard now and again as to the various steps taken or to be taken by one company to fight the other. But some advance has really been made towards a better state of affairs, inasmuch as the trouble or dispute no longer occupies the centre of the stage. That is something gained. If they are left in the background for awhile perhaps there will be a better chance of a reconciliation, or at least a truce.

The two big milling companies—Ogilvie's and Lake of the Woods—are, of course, closely concerned with the matter of the Western crops. A short yield would interfere somewhat with their profitable operations. However, they are both solid concerns, well able to go their way even if one year's crops do turn out bad.

The rise in the price of wheat is a matter of great importance for the whole Dominion. Though one of its first effects, if maintained, will be to increase the cost of living, it will, besides, make a vast increase in the income of those farmers who are fortunate enough to have a reasonably full crop. Indeed, the effect is seen already in the case of the farmers who were compelled, against their wishes, to hold their last year's grain through the winter. Apparently they will get some 20 cents or more per bushel higher price than if they had been able to sell last autumn. Thus the congestion on the railroads did not wholly work evil.

English papers to hand at the beginning of the month contained an item of news of considerable interest to Canadians. Mr. William Smith of Newsham House, near Preston, an ex-M.P. for the North Lonsdale Division, has for the last ten years given a gala day to the children of Lancaster, his native town, of which he was Mayor in 1892 and was until

**Canadian
Stocks in
Great Britain**

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - \$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND & UNDIVIDED
PROFITS - - - \$3,674,596

President, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Kt.
Vice-President, JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq.
R. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.
T. E. MERRETT, Supt. of Branches and Chief Inspector.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

ONTARIO		
Acton	Ottawa	Morris
Alvinston	Owen Sound	Napinka
Athens	Parkdale	Neepeawa
Belleville	Perth	Oak Lake
Berlin	Prescott	Portage la Prairie
Bothwell	Preston	Russell
Brampton	Renfrew	Souris
Chatham	Stratford	Winnipeg
Chatsworth	St. George	ALBERTA
Chealey	St. Thomas	Aliz
Creemore	Tara	Calgary
Delta	Thamesville	Camrose
Douglas	Tilbury	Carstairs
Eganville	Toronto	Daysland
Elora	Walkerton	Edmonton
Elgin	Watford	Fl. Saskatchewan
Finch	West Lorne	Lacombe
Formosa (sub)	Westport	Leduc
Fort William	Wheatley	Medicine Hat
Galt	Williamstown sub	Olds
Gananoque	Windsor	Red Deer
Georgetown	Yarker	Sedgwick
Glencoe	QUEBEC	Stettler
Gore Bay	Beauharnois	Tofield
Granville (sub)	Lachine	Vegreville
Hamilton	Montreal	Wetaskiwin
Hanover	(Head Office)	SASKATCHE-
Hespeler	1255 St Cath St E	WAN
Ingersoll	310 St Cath St W	Arcola
Kincardine	1086 St Law St	Carnduff
Kingston	Town of St. Louis	Forget
Lancaster	Quebec	Gainsboro (sub)
Lansdowne	St. Sanveur	Maple Creek
Leamington	Shawville	Oxbow
Little Current	Sherbrooke	Whitewood
London	St. Jerome	BRITISH
Lucan	St. Johns	COLUMBIA
Markdale	St. Jovite	Vancouver
Meaford	MANITOBA	Victoria
Mildmay	Brandon	UNITED STATES
Mitchell	Carberry	New York
Napanee	Gladstone	63 & 65 Wall St
Oakville	Griswold	
Orillia	Macgregor	

Agents in Great Britain

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES
Head Office, - MONTREAL

recently an Alderman. On the eve of his departure on April 24th last for Canada, where he owns a large block of Western land, it was announced at a Council meeting of the Lancaster Corporation that he had decided to hand over to the Corporation an endowment of £2,000 Consolidated Four Per Cent Preference Debenture Canadian Northern Shares and £1,000 Grand Trunk Four Per Cent Debentures, which together would yield £120 a year, less income tax, so that this children's festival day may be perpetuated. The choice of these two Canadian stocks for perpetual investment of this kind by a man whose position as a director of the Lancaster Banking Company gives him an unusual opportunity of knowing the value of securities, is only another proof of the growing favor with which the best class of Canadian stocks is now regarded in Great Britain.

Mr. Smith, through his visits to Canada in connection with his land-holding here, has obtained that first-hand evidence of our commercial conditions which we wish more English capitalists could get. Things seen are more powerful than things heard. All that is needed to interest British capital in Canada is that British financiers should see our country.

A Great Story-Teller

When you get around the camp-fire—or sit about the verandah on the drowsy summer evenings, the

Victor- Berliner

Gram-o-phone is just what you want. Splendid yarns and crack jokes with a good humor that never tires—sings, plays, whistles, too—tones, clear, sweet and natural. Get one! Prices, \$12.50 to \$120. Send for booklet to-day.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone
Co. of Canada, Limited
Montreal Canada



The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, - \$10,000,000 Rest, - - - \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, Gen'l Manager

Branches throughout Canada and in the
United States and England

COBALT MINING DISTRICT

The branches of this Bank at Cobalt and Latchford are prepared to transact a general banking business, including the purchase and sale of New York, sterling or other foreign exchange. Drafts and money orders issued payable at all important points in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

Drafts or telegraphic transfers payable at Cobalt or Latchford may be obtained through any one of the one hundred and seventy-three branches of this Bank in Canada, the United States and London, England.

Latchford Branch

W. H. COLLINS, Manager

Cobalt Branch

S. H. LOGAN, Manager

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital paid-up - - - - - \$4,775,000.00
Rest - - - - - 4,775,000.00

DIRECTORS

D. R. WILKIE, President.

HON. R. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.

WM. RAMSAY
ELIAS ROGERS
J. KERR OSBORNE
CAWTHRA MULOCK

CHARLES COCKSHUTT
PELEG HOWLAND
WM. WHYTE
HON. RICHARD TURNER

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO

Branches in Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba,
Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—"Lloyds Bank Limited," Head Office, Lombard Street, London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Bank of the Manhattan Company. Chicago—First National Bank. San Francisco—Wells, Fargo Nevada National Bank.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits received and interest allowed at highest current rate from date of opening of accounts and compounded quarterly.

WE CAN SELL YOU

Improved Farms in the Famous
Brandon District on a

School Land

Basis. Price away down. Terms,
10 per cent cash, balance 9 years, interest 6 per cent. Write for maps and booklet to

McINNIS & CLARK

Box 6 BRANDON, Man.



A post card addressed to me and mailed will bring you some very interesting facts about business education. Try it.

W. H. SHAW
Central Business College
Toronto, Ont.

The Colonial Premiers

IN *Truth* of April 24th there appeared the following personal opinion of the leading Colonial Premiers who were present at the Conference :

" During the past week I have been privileged to listen to speeches by all the Colonial Premiers who have been most in evidence. General Botha, who has become the lion of the party, is the least impressive as a speaker, not because he addresses his audience through an interpreter, but for the simple reason that he is obviously a man of few words. As is generally the case with men of action, his few words are invariably direct to the point, and no one who hears him will ever doubt that he means what he says. He has a most captivating manner, especially when he smiles, and you need not be long in his company to learn that he is the sort of man whom it is better to have for a friend than an enemy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the most attractive speaker among the visitors, as well as the most picturesque figure. His speech, manner and appearance are suggestive of a French abbe who has been dumped in the States and acquired a slight American varnish. Sir Joseph Ward, on the other hand, might have been reared on the Stock Exchange. He is terse, business-like, and seems immersed in affairs. Of the whole party the one who approaches most closely our idea of a democratic politician is Mr. Deakin. He has all the qualities that go to make a successful platform speaker in this country—not gaseous or flowery, but fluent and forcible, never at a loss for a word, always using the right one, very clear and definite in statement, a trifle dogmatic, with just the right amount of feeling or sentiment to command sympathy, and now and then a touch of real eloquence.

I should judge Mr. Deakin to be a nasty adversary to tackle in debate, and that he is not without some of the qualities which put Mr. Chamberlain in the forefront of politics. Of all our visitors, he is the one who seems most impressed with the importance of his mission, and most desirous of teaching the Mother Country how to run an Empire. But each of the English-speaking Premiers is, I should say, convinced that his own State occupies the first place in the family circle. This is natural, not to say becoming. I do not suggest that any of them overdo it, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the nicest about it."

Our History in Statues

(Continued from page 18)

a mind to stand idle, like those who have been here in my place. Or do you think that if eight or ten hairs have been torn from my children's heads when I was absent, I cannot put ten handfuls of hair in the place of everyone that was pulled out? You know that before I protected you the Iroquois dog was biting everybody. I tamed him and tied him up; but when he no longer saw me, he behaved worse than ever. If he persists he shall feel my power. The English have tried to win him by flatteries, but I will kill all who encourage him. The English have deceived and devoured their children but I am a good father who loves you. I loved the Iroquois once, because they obeyed me. When I knew that they had been treacherously captured and carried to France, I set them free; and, when I restore them to their country it will not be through fear but through pity, for I hate treachery. I am strong enough to kill the English, destroy the Iroquois, and whip you, if you fail in your duty to me. The Iroquois have killed and captured you in time of peace. Do to them as they have done to you, do to the English as they would like to do to you, but hold fast to your true father who will never abandon you. Will you let the English brandy that has killed you in your wigs lure you into the kettles of the Iroquois? Is not mine better which has never killed you, but always made you strong?"

It was to kill the English that he at once set himself. Probably his military instinct told him that to inflict defeat upon the white allies of the Iroquois was the surest and quickest way to bring the Indians generally to his side. Forming three war parties in 1690 he loosed them against the English colonies. The first surprised Schenectady, killed a large number, took many prisoners and then burned nearly all the houses. The second destroyed the small settlement of Salmon Falls and later joined the third party and with them captured the Casco Bay settlement and slaughtered their garri-



In use since the Reign of George IV—and never equalled.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

—makes even a poor Dinner taste Good.

Good Grocers will give you the Genuine!

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., (Est. 1857.)
Montreal, Canadian Agents.

127

About Your Hair, Ladies



Is it thin, weak or discolored? Are you anxious to restore it to its youthful beauty and luxuriance?

Then write to **Pember of Toronto.**

Canada's foremost hair and scalp specialist and Art hair goods manufacturer, for advice and free catalogue of **Pompadours, Bangs, Natural Wavy and Straight Switches, Semi-Transformations** for ladies with thin hair, **Waves and Full Transformations.**

Scientific advice gratis upon all hair and scalp troubles.

The reputation of **Pember's** is a sufficient guarantee for receiving by return mail the most reliable suggestions about your hair, and the most complete catalogue of artistic hair goods in America.

Don't procrastinate. Write now.

Art Hair Goods

The PEMBER STORE

127-129 Yonge Street

TORONTO, Canada

Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Limited SHEFFIELD, Eng.

AVOID IMITATIONS OF OUR
CUTLERY
BY SEEING THAT THIS EXACT MARK

IS ON EACH BLADE:

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL



GRANTED 1682

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE

Lukis Stewart & Co. Insurance

Sovereign Bank Building
St. James Street

Montreal, Que.

LIABILITY
BURGLARY
BOILERS

son. These cruel wounds roused the English to a counter attack. The first blow was struck at Acadia. Port Royal was easily taken in 1690 by Sir William Phipps. An expedition organized to capture Montreal failed. The most important expedition, which was to attack Quebec, was entrusted to the victor of Port Royal, the sturdy Phipps. With his fleet of 32 vessels, including several men-of-war and carrying 2,300 mixed troops, all provincial fishermen, farmers and sailors—the merchant commander appeared off Quebec in the middle of October, 1690. A messenger was sent to demand the surrender of the fortress, which had been considerably strengthened by the old warrior governor. When the bandage was removed from his eyes this messenger found himself before a glittering assembly grouped around Frontenac. His message was that Sir William Phipps "by the orders of the King and Queen of England and of the government of the colony of New England," demanded "the surrender of the forts and castles undemolished and all the munitions untouched, as also an immediate surrender of your persons and property at my discretion." The haughty old Governor, snorting with rage, gave him a worthy answer. He refused to recognize William of Orange, calling him "a usurper." "I know no King of England but King James," he said. When he had concluded, the messenger asked him for an answer in writing.

"No," he replied. "I have none to give but by the mouth of my cannon; and let your General learn that this is no way to send a summons to a man like me. Let him do the best on his side as I am resolved to do on mine."

The attack ended in disgraceful failure and Phipps returned to Boston with the loss of many vessels and men, chiefly by disasters at sea. The old lion next punished the Mohawks, destroying their villages, killing large numbers and capturing many. As a result of this victory the trade routes to the Great Lakes were re-opened and a large fleet of canoes came down with three years' accumulation of furs. Frontenac's triumph was complete and far and wide he was called "the father of the people, the preserver of the country." In the summer of 1696, despite his great age, he led an expedition in person against the Onondagas. The fatigues of such a journey in frail canoes and across trackless forests had no terrors for him. The Onondaga town was destroyed with all its provisions and standing fields of corn. The Iroquois now saw that the English were powerless to protect them and several of their chiefs came to Quebec with overtures of peace. Frontenac would make no peace except on his own terms. But the aged warrior was now attacked by an enemy against which his bravery could avail him nothing. In November, 1698, he fell mortally ill and on the 28th he passed away in peace and full possession of his faculties. The grief of the colony at his loss was sincere. He had saved them from the Indian and the English and they knew not how soon they might have to face again the same enemies.

Frontenac was first and last a great fighter at a period in the history of New France when only successful fighting could save the colony. But he fought with a wisdom and knowledge of affairs which are often denied to commanders. He consolidated the colony by his victories. He had, however, in large degree the faults of his qualities. He fought everyone who differed from him—his pride could bear no opposition. If his services have been exaggerated, so have his defects. He was a remarkable figure who saved New France for his King. When he landed a second time in 1689 the power and reputation of the colony had fallen far below what its resources should have given it. When he died, that power and reputation were as much above what they could reasonably be expected to be as they had ten years before been below it. He was during his second term the inspiration of the colony. That the results of his work for France were to be brought to nothing sixty years later was not his fault but his misfortune. He made more than could humanly have been hoped out of very indifferent materials. When all his critics have said their word, he stands out a bold, a rugged figure, the most picturesque in all our history—nay, even a lovable figure, for if his virtues were virile so were his vices. He was a man through and through—the very incarnation of the fighter—and humanity has always paid its homage to dauntless bravery and indomitable spirit. When we teach our youth the story of Canada we might do worse than make a hero of this leonine figure.

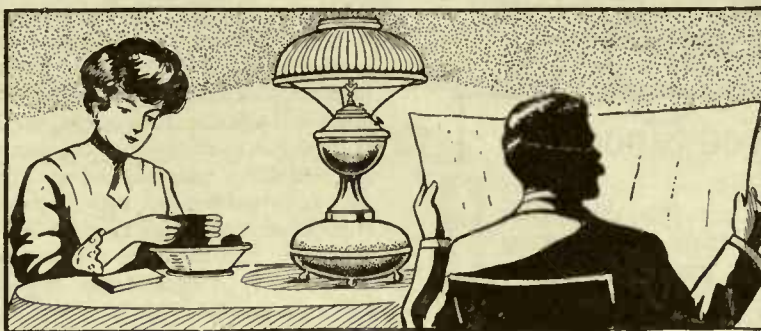
M

**MARTIN
Y WARDROBE
Y VALET**

\$1.00 Per Month
Phone 25

224 SPARKS STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

The Lamp You Need for Your Country Home



For your own comfort, it's important what kind of light you use for your country home.

Kerosene is objectional because it consumes the air in the room and throws out heat—

And there's the constant danger of explosion and fire.

Why not make a change, this summer, and use a Beck-Iden Acetylene Lamp?

The Beck-Iden produces the only known artificial light that resembles sunlight.

It consumes one-fifth the amount of air that kerosene or coal gas light uses up.

It's absolutely free from odor, when burning, does away with the bother of trimming wicks, cleaning lamp chimneys—and cannot explode.

For full descriptions, cost of light per hour, etc., write for booklet.

Beck-Iden Acetylene Lamp Co., 86 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.



PREPARATORY SCHOOL

PRINCIPAL
HENRY W. AUDEN, M.A.
Cambridge
Late Sixth Form Master at
Fettes College, Edinburgh.



MAIN SCHOOL

Upper Canada College

Toronto, Ont.

Founded in 1829

Senior School and Preparatory School for beginners.

These Schools are in separate buildings, with every modern equipment, upon beautiful grounds, 50 acres in extent and 300 feet above the level of Lake Ontario.

Resident pupils are provided with every care and comfort. Individual attention for every boy.

The number of day pupils taken is limited.

Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Every facility for the cultivation of sports and athletics.

For Calendar and all other information address

THE BURSAR, UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.



Cutting the wheat at Heward, Saskatchewan.

Real Estate Agent—Loans and Insurance.

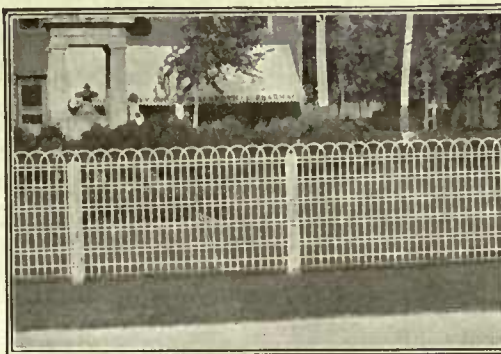
The Wild and Woolly West

has been changed into fields of **Golden Grain**; if you do not believe it look at the grain that is here being cut. And I can get you thousands of acres of wild and improved land which are money-makers. Prices and terms reasonable. Come and see for yourself. Raw land, \$13 to \$15 per acre. Improved farms, \$20 to \$30 per acre. Good water and easy to get. Finest wheat belt in Western Canada. Correspondence solicited.

NEWTON P. CRICH

Commissioner and Issuer of
Marriage Licenses

HEWARD, Saskatchewan



PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited

Walkerville - Toronto - Montreal
St. John - Winnipeg



If You Stood By

and dictated the kind of pen point you liked best and we shaped it according to your pen preference—long and tapering, or short and stubby you couldn't get a point that would suit you better than you can select from the wide range of styles shown in

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Pens for shorthand, manifold, bookkeepers, oblique writing—fine, medium, coarse, stub, turned-up points all sizes, every flexibility—stiff or resilient.

There is a special pen for every writer

No.	Plain	Gold M'd	No.	Plain	Gold M'd
12	\$2.50	\$3.50	15	\$5.00	\$6.00
13	3.50	4.50	16	6.00	7.00
14	4.00	5.00	18	8.00	9.00

For Sale Everywhere

**L. E. Waterman Co. of
Canada, Limited
MONTREAL**

The Grand Union

The Popular Hotel of Ottawa

JAMES K. PAISLEY, Prop.

Crosse & Blackwell

Limited

London, England

C. & B. Pickles

C. & B. Sauces

C. & B. Jams

C. & B. Preserved Provisions

Agents

**C. E. COLSON & SON
Montreal, Canada**

Book Review

SO many travellers come to Canada nowadays that a good, up-to-date guide book is in great demand. The ubiquitous Baedeker "did" the Dominion some ten years ago and the edition was very reliable, but the rapid development of the country made it inadequate. We have received from Mr. A. T. Chapman, 513 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, sole Canadian agent, the latest edition of Baedeker's Handbook of the Dominion of Canada, which is a complete and up-to-date revision of the earlier publication, with important additions. It contains 13 maps and 12 plans and is edited by Mr. J. F. Muirhead, who wrote the companion volume on the United States. There are introductory chapters upon *The Constitution of Canada* by Sir J. G. Bourinot; *The Geographical and Geological Aspect of the Country* by G. M. Dawson, and upon *Sports and Pastimes* by E. T. D. Chambers and W. H. Fuller. There is also a list of the chief dates in Canadian history. A glance through the book will show how thoroughly modern is the information. The following are the descriptions of Edmonton (page 264) and Calgary (page 256);

Edmonton (Alberta Hotel, \$2; Windsor, \$2; Strathcona Ho., \$1.50-\$2, at Strathcona), the (provisional) capital of the new province of Alberta (see p. 253), the centre of a prosperous farming district, and an important focus of the fur-trade, is a progressive and prosperous little town on the N. bank of the North Saskatchewan. The population in 1901 was 2,652, but it is now about 12,000, or, if we include the contiguous town of Strathcona or South Edmonton (p. 257) nearly 15,000. It contains several flour-mills, saw-mills and brick-yards, a brewery, and numerous other industrial establishments. Besides being a station on the C. P. R. and C. N. R., it will also be one of the chief points on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway across the continent (see p. 307). Edmonton was established as a post of the Hudson Bay Co. in 1795, and the picturesque stockaded Fort of the Company stands on a bold bluff above the town. The assessed value of the town in 1905 was \$6,000,000. Many of the buildings of the town are handsome and substantial. Alberta College, the most northerly college in America, is already attended by 200 students. Alluvial gold, with platinum, is found along the North Saskatchewan and its tributaries between Edmonton and the base of the Rocky Mts.; and coal also exists to a considerable extent in the valley to a point at least 50 M. above Edmonton.—To the E. of Edmonton rise the Beaver Hills, beyond which (25-30 M. distant) lies Beaverhill Lake, a fine sheet of water, 12 M. long and 6 M. wide, haunted by water-fowl. The land in the vicinity is well suited for farming and is being rapidly settled.

Calgary (3,430 ft.; Alberta Hotel, Yale, \$2.50-\$3; Queen's, from \$2; Royal, Grand Union, Victoria, from \$1.50; U. S. Consul, Mr. E. S. Hotchkiss), a thriving little prairie city of (1901) 4,865 inhab. (now estimated at 15,000), provided with electric light and other modern conveniences, is largely built of a fine light-grey building-stone found in the neighborhood, which gives it a handsome and substantial appearance. It lies on the S. bank of the Bow River, at its confluence with the Elbow; the tops of the Rocky Mts. are seen above the surrounding hills. Calgary is the trading centre of an immense stock-raising region, the chief supply-station for the mining districts in the mountains, and the milling centre for a district producing large quantities of a fine quality of winter wheat, known as 'Alberta Red.' It is also an important station of the North-West Mounted Police and of the Hudson Bay Co. and contains the workshops of the C. P. R. The population contains a large proportion of a good class of English settlers, and it offers a more refined life than most Western cities of so recent origin. Calgary has two clubs and a sanatorium for consumptive patients. Among the chief buildings are the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Cathedrals, the Methodist Church, the Western Canada College and the numerous banks. To the S.W. of the town is the large Reserve of the Sarcee Indians.

No visitors to Calgary should fail to see something of the extensive Irrigation Works recently constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. These consist of a system of main and secondary canals, which will ultimately irrigate about 3,000,000 acres of land, on both sides of the railway between Calgary and Medicine Hat (p. 255). The water for these canals is taken from the Bow River at Calgary, and the main 'intake' canal is 17 M. long, 60 ft. wide at the bottom and 120 ft. wide at the water-line. This irrigation is expected to make the district affected, now used for stock-raising, of considerable value for agricultural purposes.—One of the hills (400-500 ft.) round the town should be ascended for the sake of the View of the Rocky Mts.

The retail price of this excellent little book is \$1.80.

Th. Chase-Casgrain, K.C.
R. Fabre Surveyer
Joseph W. Weldon

Victor E. Mitchell
A. Chase-Casgrain
Errol M. McDougall

McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyer
Canada Life Building, Montreal
Advocates, Barristers, &c.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, The Sovereign Bank of Canada, The Royal Trust Co., National Trust Co.

If you want to get all the good out of life—and know to the full the joy of living—build up the foundation of good health with a morning glass of

Abbey's

No Alcohol
No Morphine
No Cocaine
Nothing Injurious

Effer-Salt

25c and 60c a bottle.

At Druggists.

MATHEWSON'S SONS

The Oldest Wholesale Grocery House in Canada :

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS

COFFEES

AND

WHOLESALE
GROCERS

ESTABLISHED 1834

202 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL



Upton's

**HOME-MADE
ORANGE
MARMALADE**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

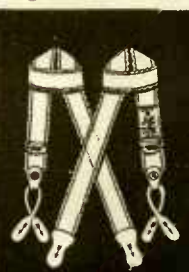
Made from finest
Seville Oranges and
Granulated Sugar



Majestic (Made in Canada) Metal Polish

Easy Work No Dust
No Grit No Acid

Manufactured by
Majestic Polishes
Limited
575 Yonge St.
Toronto, Canada



A GUARANTEE OF
BEST VALUE

TRADE MARK

SUSPENDER

MADE IN CANADA
BY
THE BERLIN SUSPENDER
BUTTON CO.

J. H. WALDMAN & CO.

MONTREAL

A
superior
line of
finely
tailored
garments
for the
best
trade

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WOMEN'S
CLOAKS
SUITS and
SKIRTS**

511
513
515
St. Paul
Street
Montreal
Canada

About ourselves

Four years have passed since the first issue of this magazine came off the press. Time has flown but CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES has, we think, made good use of it by growing and improving with each passing month. The scope of the magazine has widened so as to make it appeal to all Canadians and to many outside of Canada interested in the country and desirous of being informed respecting the life and progress of the Canadian people. To that appeal we have received a generous response and to-day we have more annual subscribers than any other Canadian magazine.

Our fourth birthday finds us in new, larger and better quarters, which expansion of business compelled us to secure. Beneath the same roof are now housed our editorial and business offices, our mailing-room, the photo-engraving plant that makes our cuts and the presses that print our magazine. This is a great convenience which will enable us to serve our patrons better and it places at our disposal facilities for keeping pace with our steadily growing publishing business.

A feature of our circulation particularly encouraging is the stability of the old lists. The great majority of those who once become readers of CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES continue to be such years after and most of our first subscribers are subscribers still. Nearly every new subscriber is, therefore, a net gain, for once his name is on our lists there it remains. We have, therefore, good grounds for expecting that the fifth year of existence upon which we are entering will see further improvement in CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES and the continuance of the goodwill and co-operation of the reading public

which we have so largely enjoyed in the past.

One of the interesting centres of Canada to-day is the rich mining district of Northern Ontario, known to the world as the Cobalt country. To that country, to its mines now in operation, to its undeveloped "finds" and to its future, considerable space is devoted in this issue. To those desiring reliable information respecting Cobalt this article will be valuable and all who wish to know what is going on in this remarkable mineral district will find it interesting. The illustrations are from photographs taken especially for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES within the past week or two. They are typical pictures and fairly depict conditions existing there.

In these prosperous times the number of residents of cities and towns who can afford summer homes is ever on the increase and these fortunate people are each season spending more of their time and money in the country, all of which results in direct pecuniary gain to the country folk. A type of a country summer home that is coming into favor is the bungalow, and an article full of interesting and useful information respecting bungalow-building, the cost of the building and how to go about constructing it will be found in this June issue.

One of the problems of the day is that raised by the influx of immigrants who, in such large numbers and representing so many nationalities, are pouring into the country. Two aspects of this interesting question will be treated in the July issue of CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES—one the possible solution of the servant girl problem by the coming to Canada of "alert Swede girls," and the other, the case of our fellow British subjects, the Sikhs of India, who are a new element in the industrial life of British Columbia. These articles, profusely illustrated, will form a strong feature of our July number. Owing to the demand upon our space, especially by the Cobalt article, the continuation of our Canadian Home series has been held over until next month.

Our Bureau of Information

This department of the paper was started in 1903 to deal with the numerous enquiries received at the office as soon as the first issue of the paper was published. For a small sum, to cover outlay, we send to any enquirer the following:

- (1) Official reports of the Federal or Provincial Governments, including maps and reports of the Geological Survey;
- (2) Information about the mineral, agricultural, timber, fishing, water-power and other resources of the country;
- (3) Information upon the best districts for settlement and homesteading in Western Canada, Quebec and Ontario;
- (4) Desirable locations and sites for manufacturing and business enterprises in Eastern and Western Canada.

Enquiries for information upon any of the above subjects should be accompanied by the nominal fee of twenty-five cents to cover postage, etc.; the Government reports will be supplied free or at actual cost.

Personal enquirers can often be given more explicit information, as they can state their requirements more clearly in an interview than by letter. In either case CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES can usually give, at all events, the preliminary facts required.

CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

Beaver Hall Hill

MONTREAL, CANADA



TEMAGAMI

A LAND OF LAKES AND RIVERS

Reached by the **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**A Peerless
Region for the
Tourist,
Camper,
Canoeist,
Angler and
Sportsman.**

A NEW territory now accessible by rail and offering the best fishing and shooting in America. Scenery unexcelled; hay-fever unknown; magnificent canoe trips. Black bass, speckled trout, lake trout, wall-eyed pike in abundance. Moose, deer, bear, partridge and other game during hunting season.

Handsomely illustrated book telling you all about it, sent free on application to

W. E. DAVIS,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Montreal, Canada.

G. T. BELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Montreal, Canada.

KEEP POSTED



Publications

issued by

Intercolonial Railway

describing the

**Fishing
Boating
Bathing
Hunting**

of

**Quebec and the
Maritime Provinces**

are now with the printers

You can have your name on
the list by writing to

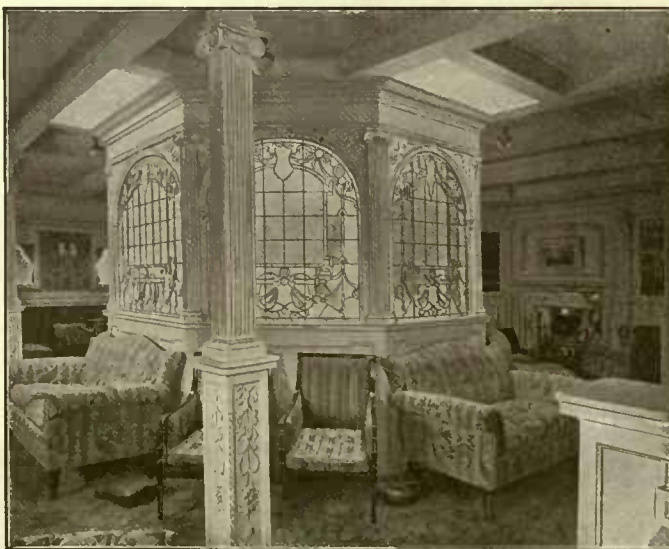
MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE
141 St. James Street (St. Lawrence Hall)

Or General Passenger Department,
Moncton, New Brunswick

Allan Lines of Royal Mail Steamships

IN the development of Canada's resources one of the most important factors is an adequate ocean transportation service, and in this capacity the **Allan Line** has been instrumental in promoting and has become inseparably identified with the progress and prosperity of our great Dominion. Bringing annually from the Old Country thousands of the best classes of citizens to people the New, and returning with thousands of happy and contented Canadians to visit their old homes or the homes of their fathers, the **Allan Line** has always furnished the safest, most commodious and most economical transportation between the old land and Canada.

The Allan Line Turbine Service



THE MUSIC ROOM ALLAN LINE TURBINE S.S. "VICTORIAN."

is the latest triumph of modern marine engineering skill, and is the most recent of a series of improvements in marine architecture that have been initiated by this company. These steamships are absolutely free from vibration and from nauseous engine-room smells, and the rolling of the vessel when at sea is reduced to a minimum by the scientific application of bilge keels, an invention first applied to ocean steamships by the **Allan Line**. In a word, the **Turbine Service** of the **Allan Line** is the most luxurious and restful Trans-Atlantic passenger service attainable to-day. For dates of sailing, accommodation and all particulars, apply to any agent of the company, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
2 St. Peter St., Montreal

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	\$4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	3,998,000
Shareholders' Liability	-	-	-	4,000,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	1,255,000

Executive Office, - MONTREAL Head Office, - TORONTO

Branches and Correspondents Throughout the Dominion of Canada

Principal London Correspondents

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited
Dresdner Bank

Principal Paris Correspondents

Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co.
Société Generale
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris

Berlin and Hamburg Correspondents

Dresdner Bank

Amsterdam Correspondents

Messrs. Hope & Co.

Antwerp

Banque d'Anvers

Reliable information concerning Canadian enterprises, investments and securities furnished upon application.

This Bank possesses the best facilities for the transaction of all business with Canada and with the United States.

Correspondence solicited. Address

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
The Sovereign Bank of Canada, MONTREAL
THE MANAGER,
The Sovereign Bank of Canada, TORONTO
THE AGENT,
The Sovereign Bank of Canada,
25 Pine Street, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

General Cable Address, "Sovbank."
Use Lieber's, Western Union, A B C 5th Edition.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal and Quebec

to

Liverpool

In Summer

Liverpool

to

Halifax and Portland

In Winter



S.S. "CANADA."

Summer Service

Proposed Sailings

Season 1907

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool

From Liverpool Thursdays	STEAMER	From Montreal Saturdays
April 25	DOMINION	May 11
May 2	KENSINGTON	" 18
" 9	SOUTHWARK	" 25
" 16	CANADA	June 1
" 23	OTTAWA	" 8
" 30	DOMINION	" 15
June 6	KENSINGTON	" 22
" (Sat-) 8	VANCOUVER	" (Wed) 26
" 13	SOUTHWARK	" 29
" 20	CANADA	July 6
" 27	OTTAWA	" 13
July 4	DOMINION	" 20
" 11	KENSINGTON	" 27
" 18	SOUTHWARK	August 3
" 25	CANADA	" 10

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight; from Quebec 7.00 p.m.

For rates of passage and freight or other information apply to **Dominion Line, St. Sacrament St., Montreal**



For Every Age in Every Season

The joy of childhood, the strength of girlhood, the support of motherhood, the comforting solace of old age—**SHREDDED WHEAT.**

SHREDDED WHEAT supplies the material for building the perfect bodies of growing children, for repairing muscular waste and replenishing energies expended in work or play. It contains all the muscle-making, brain-building elements in the whole wheat, made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking.

We have always believed in the "open door" in food manufacture. Every step in the process of manufacturing **SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT** and **TRISCUIT** is open to the public. Our plant is visited every year by nearly 100,000 persons.

Human ingenuity will never devise a process that will make corn or oats as digestible or as nutritious as whole wheat—the food of the human race for 4,000 years.

For breakfast, heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness, pour hot milk over it, add a little cream and a little salt; or, sweeten to taste. Shredded Wheat is also delicious and wholesome for any meal in combination with fresh or preserved fruits. At your grocers,

TRISCUIT is the same as the Biscuit except that it is compressed into a wafer and is used as a toast in place of white flour bread. Both the Biscuit and Triscuit should be heated in oven to restore crispness and flavor. All Grocers sell them.

Our new illustrated Cook Book is sent free.

THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited
Niagara Falls, Ontario

